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Self-Rule for Puerto Rico? Commons Speaker Named; Land Viewed by U. S. Jury

The World's Day—March 9, 1943

Washington: Self-Rule Sought for Puerto Rico

Puerto Ricans would elect their own governor under legislation asked for as soon as possible by President Roosevelt who told Congress in making this request that it had long been the policy of the U. S. "progressively to reinforce the machinery of self-government in its territories and island possessions." [Page 9.]

Albert L. Nickerson of Boston was nominated by President Roosevelt to be director of the Bureau of Placement in the Washington office of the War Manpower Commission.

Legislation to require the inclusion of increased farm labor costs in determining parity prices on farm products and to authorize an investigation of the Farm Security Administration was cleared for a House vote by the Rules Committee, which also approved a resolution authorizing the Commodity Credit Corporation to sell 100,000,000 bushels of its surplus wheat holdings for feed purposes.

The Senate Appropriations Committee approved a $6,280,000,000 bill carrying $4,000,000,000 in cash and $2,173,000,000 in contract authority for the Maritime Commission.

Rejection of the Rumi skip-a-year tax plan by the House Ways and Means Committee caused nine Republican members to state they would carry the fight to the House floor.

Deferment of farm workers only if they are producing crops essential to war needs is sought by Senator Bankhead (D) of Alabama, in a bill substituted for his original proposal that all farm workers be exempted from the draft.

Slicing of bread by bakers is again permitted under a governmental ruling made possible by an easing in the wax paper shortage.

A monthly survey of absenteeism is planned by the War Manpower Commission, a House committee has been told. The commission spokesman reported opposition to legislation requiring employers to report names of absent workers to local draft boards.

Rationed dried foods may be obtained for use as seed without obtaining permits from ration boards, due to the recall of a former order.

British food levels are "approaching pretty rapidly" in the United States, Agriculture Secretary Wickard told a Senate subcommittee. He said men have been sent to Britain to learn how they make the most of their food stocks while finding better ways of feeding people.

Henry J. Kaiser asked Congress to put an end to jurisdictional disputes between unions. He said they undermine worker morale and slow down production, and suggested to a Senate war investigating committee that maintenance of union membership be frozen for the duration at plants having either A. F. of L. or C. I. O. contracts, preventing either union from raiding the membership of the other.

In Europe: Speaker of House of Commons Named

Col. Douglas Clifton Brown, Deputy Speaker of the House of Commons since 1938, was chosen Speaker to succeed Capt. Edward Algernon Fitzroy who passed on March 3. Colonel Brown's choice ends a parliamentary impasse in the House, since it may not legally assemble without a Speaker.

Anti-German sabotage in Belgium is mounting, a single night recently being marked by the dynamiting of a locomotive workshop, a chateau used by the German Army, a power station, railway installations and a mine shaft.

The Turkish Cabinet has resigned, in accordance with statute, following the re-election of President Ismet Inonu, and Premier Sukru Saracoglu has been charged with the forming of a new government.

Pensions to families of Greeks killed in resistance to Nazi occupation authorities are promised by the Greek Government-in-exile on the same basis as pensions to families of soldiers killed in battle.

Mutiny among German soldiers in France who are said to have refused to go to the Eastern front has resulted in the sending of 100 to St. Gilles prison in Brussels, according to the Overseas News Service.

An independent Austria after the war is the demand of the Free Austrian Movement in London, urging a United Nations promise of a free and independent country as a means of strengthening Nazi resistance in Austria now.

Forty Austrians have been sentenced to capital punishment for attempting to organize an anti-Government party, says the Columbia Broadcasting System quoting a Dakar Radio report.

French guerrillas battled openly with Germans in Paris and other cities as Gestapo and Vichy police sought to fulfill a promise of 400,000 French workers for Germany recently made by Pierre Laval. [Page 1.]

Possibility that an invasion of Europe might be close at hand was seen in recent radiocast Allied appeals to captive peoples to resist Nazis openly. [Page 1.]

A fine of 20,000,000 francs was imposed by Gen. von Arnim on the Jewish population in Southern Tunisia before the Germans withdrew, states the London Evening Standard, adding that there was no indication, however, it had been collected.

Boston: Condemned Land Viewed by U. S. Jury

U. S. District Court Jury today viewed tract of land in Orient Heights section of East Boston to determine how much the U. S. Government should pay for the area, taken under condemnation proceedings.

Local rationing boards granted authority by the OPA to allot extra fuel oil to heat dwellings for the rest of the winter, if warranted by unusual circumstances. [Page 2.]

Superior Court Judge Frank J. Donahue today set Monday, March 15, as the trial date for Barnett Welansky, James Welansky, Jacob Goldfine, and Lieut. Frank J. Linney, the four principal defendants in the Cocoanut Grove fire case. [Page 3.]

President Roosevelt sent to the Senate today for confirmation the nomination of Patrick J. Connelly to be postmaster of Boston, Mass.

National: C. I. O. Men to Visit England, Russia

The Executive Committee of the C. I. O. United Automobile Workers announced that two top officials of the union would go to England and Russia to study the war effort and consider postwar aims. The committee also announced the union would hold its 1943 convention in Toronto, if sufficient hotel and transportation facilities could be arranged. Otherwise the convention will be held in Columbus, Ohio.

Canada: Newfoundland Demands Representation

Newfoundland has demanded a return of representative government as a result of the Commission Government's recent imposition of retroactive taxation. Newfoundland has been governed by a Commission since 1933.

Travel rationing on Canadian railways was urged in the House of Commons in Ottawa by Joseph Harris, Ontario Progressive Conservative, in order to give travel priority to men in uniform.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1 in Column 8.

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Weather Predictions

Not So Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 7:13 p. m.; ends Wednesday at 6:38 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 7:14 p. m.; ends Thursday at 6:36 a. m.

Real Estate Valuations Are Hit by Merrill

Boston Exchange head says taxpayers are being driven from municipalities by present methods.

Objecting vigorously to a statewide practice of overestimating property values for purposes of taxation sometimes three to five times their actual cash values, Henry W. Merrill, President of the Boston Real Estate Exchange, today told the Legislative Committee on Taxation that the municipalities were actually driving taxpayers out of their precincts and thus inviting bankruptcy.

The Exchange head was only one of many real estate interests to decry the failure of the present system of determining tax payments on the basis of fair cash values rather than upon the "actual cash value" received in the open market. They brought with them an imposing array of figures to show that properties were not merely overassessed but were paying "fantastic" amounts to the towns and cities in taxes.

Relief Proposal

Coming in the form of an anticlimax to many years of effort in Boston to bring down property assessments in the interests of a more equitable system of taxation, the legislative hearing centered around Senate Bill 307, which would relieve taxpayers by spreading out the tax burden rather than fixing it largely upon property taxpayers. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and other city officials sat in the audience awaiting their turn to oppose the measure, which appeared to jeopardize continuation of many civic services.

As one official in the audience stated: "This bill would bankrupt the city of Boston."

Mr. Merrill tried to prove that the present system of over assessments had already jeopardized the city's finances by driving taxpayers out into the suburbs. He cited figures showing that property sales for 1942 in Greater Boston which brought $23,000,000 were compared with tax assessments upon these properties aggregating $35,000,000.

High Assessments

In the city of Lowell, he said, 30 property sales which brought $125,000 were paying taxes on an aggregate assessment value of $256,000. Properties that brought actual cash amounting to $9,500,000 throughout the State in 1942, he pointed out, were assessed for tax purposes at the "fantastic" total of $17,000,000.

While the owners of these properties realize that their tax payments are necessary for maintaining necessary city services, Mr. Merrill explained, they were not willing to shoulder the whole burden of keeping these services in operation

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Soviet Tightening Grip Upon Vyazma; Rommel Forced Back to Mareth Line; Stassen Sees Isolation on Its Way Out

Does not expect it to be issue in '44—Gives plan for new United Nations government.

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Political Washington today began to digest an analysis of the 1944 presidential campaign which was both unexpected and, to some, upsetting.

It came from Gov. Harold E. Stassen of Minnesota, who reported to the Republicans in particular, and to all politicians in general, that he was confident that the issue of isolationism will be dissolved into irrelevance by next year's election as far as the major parties are concerned.

Governor Stassen, who addressed a United Nation Forum in Constitution Hall last night in support of "a new and higher level of government to serve mankind," dealt with the political outlook at a press conference. He brought to the capital these suggestive and politically important observations:

That there is a very definite trend throughout the nation for a postwar world alliance which will keep the peace, whether it be a revived League of Nations, an assembly of United Nations or whatever it may be called.

G. O. P. to Swim with Tide

That the Republican Party will not only refuse to try to stem this trend, as it opposed President Wilson's League of Nations after World War I, but will probably support it.

That the next Republican presidential candidate must not be an isolationist and must be a progressive-minded man conscious of America's role in world affairs.

That if isolationism is to be a political issue at all next year, it will have to be made one by a third party and no such third party is in prospect.

That the Midwest's most reputed isolationism is fast disappearing.

"The overwhelming majority of the people of the Midwest," Governor Stassen declares, "Know that the walls of isolation are gone forever.

"There are still some voices from the past. But the people are ahead of their leaders.

Upsets Isolationist Hopes

"There is a rising tide of public opinion that no one can sweep aside. It says that the developments of science have made America a part of a closely knit world with new duties, new responsibilities and new opportunities."

If Governor Stassen is correct in his diagnosis of the trend of popular opinion in the country on international co-operation — and in any strain in diplomatic relations with Moscow, will produce any crisis in Russian relations with the rest of the United Nations, or will result in any diminution of lend-lease aid to the Soviet Union.

The Russian Embassy, as if in partial reply, today released a Soviet information bulletin containing the text of a message to British and American women from the Soviet Women's Anti-Fascist Committee in which it was stressed that American and British meas-

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Associated Press

American Tanks for Red Army

Strength from the "arsenal of democracy" arrived in Murmansk in convoys over the Arctic Sea route. The tanks stand on freight cars ready to be rushed to the front lines against the Nazi invaders.

Allies State Case on Aid to Stalin; Plain Speaking Due to Clear the Air

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—While Ambassador William H. Standley was speaking on his own when he told a Moscow press conference that Stalin wasn't informing the Russian people about American aid to the U. S. S. R., the basic Washington reaction to his statement is that a little plain speaking on the part of the United States at this time won't do any harm—and may do some eventual good.

Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles declared today that Admiral Standley's remarks were made "without prior consultation with or reference to" the American Government, adding that he had cabled the Ambassador for the full text of his statement.

Secretary Welles stressed to his press conference, however, that he was confident that anything Ambassador Standley might have said "could not have been intended to, and did not, cast any doubt on the understanding and trust" which exists between the United States and other members of the United Nations.

Hint Against Secretiveness

Stalin has been outspoken in his demands for a second front in Europe. The United States knows exactly where he stands on that subject. Now an American spokesman, it is observed, has given more than a hint that the United States would prefer a little less secretiveness on the Kremlin's part.

This goes both for home-consumption publicity about American aid to Russia and for more vital subjects. Washington would like better arrangements for exchange of military information with the Soviet; it would like to know more about Russia's military needs, its wartime and postwar objectives. This American displeasure, diplomatically expressed, has now reached Stalin's ears.

But informed Government quarters do not believe Admiral Standley's forthright words will result

What Standley Said On Russian Silence

By the Associated Press

Moscow, March 9

Admiral William H. Standley, U. S. Ambassador to Russia, told a press conference yesterday that he did not think the Russian people were being told the complete story of United States aid to Russia.

"I find no political motive to this," Admiral Standley said. "It is only an effort to create the impression with their own people that they are pulling themselves through by their own boot straps."

Pointing out that a new lend-lease bill is now before Congress in Washington, Admiral Standley added that "the American Congress is big-hearted and generous, but if you give it the impression that their help means nothing there might be a different story."

By Mallory Browne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, March 9 — Several factors point to the possibility of a saner stage being inaugurated soon in the relations between Russia and other United Nations, particularly Britain and the United States.

The issue has been brought to the fore by the prominence given here to Vice-President Wallace's speech in which he emphasized the importance of a "close and trusting understanding" with Russia if World War III is to be avoided, as well as by United States Ambassador Admiral William H. Standley's statement at Moscow that there was no appreciation on the part of the Russian people for the aid they have been receiving from the Allies.

Admiral Standley expressed serious concern at the absence of any recognition in the Russian press of the magnificent material help sent from the United States, and added: "There has been no question about the Soviets' trying to create the impression abroad as well as at home that they are fighting the war alone."

Stalin's Speech Recalled

This, of course, echoes Stalin's own statement in his order of the day on the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Russian Army last month that 'the Red Army has been bearing alone the whole burden of the war."

At the time this assertion passed almost unchallenged in Britain, due mainly to the fact that the whole country was in the midst of ex-

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War Labor Board Weakness Seen in Strike Situation

Failure to stop the repeated strikes at the Boston Market Terminal, which were halted today by court injunction, is attributed substantially to a serious weakness in the strike-handling machinery of the National War Labor Board.

Though the War Labor Board is the agency set up to handle all strikes of consequence, it has been the practice of the Board to leave jurisdictional disputes between labor unions to be worked out by the labor organizations. As many labor men here feel, this is simply dodging a ticklish job.

In this case two local unions of the American Federation of Labor disagreed as to which should have control, and beginning last summer, four walkouts occurred.

As these were A. F. of L. unions, the dispute was referred by the War Labor Board at Washington to William Green, President of the A. F. of L. This was done a week ago. Nothing happened, and the last tie-up occurred yesterday.

Order Averts Spoilage

Last night's restraining order barring striking or picketing, granted by Judge Nelson P. Brown of Suffolk Superior Court, averted great spoilage. Goods moved freely today, and trucks from all over New England came in again to haul away the fruit and vegetables delivered here by the Railroad.

But had not the court intervened on petition of the merchants at the terminal, who were caught in the middle by the inter-union feud, much of the $250,000 worth of goods unloaded and out of refrigeration yesterday would have begun today to deteriorate.

While Gen. Charles H. Cole, Chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Conciliation and Arbitration, summoned the parties to conference at the State House today, the Board has been working uneventfully for more than a month for settlement. Peaceful methods broke down when the two unions could not agree on who would be eligible to vote in an election to determine the choice of unions.

The State Board had to take hold because the War Labor Board then would not handle the dispute.

Only 200 Involved

Only 200 men are involved. They are clerks of the 38 receiving firms at the market, who check the fruits and vegetables as they are taken off the floor and loaded into trucks for delivery far and wide through New England.

To refer such a dispute to the

Continued on Page 3, Column 4

Town's Bells Signal Minute of Prayer For Armed Service and Christian Peace

PANA, Ill., March 9 (AP)—It is 6 p. m. Bells in the churches of this Illinois mining-farming town of 6,000 persons toll their daily call to prayer.

Housewives preparing supper, storekeepers closing their doors, firemen, taxi drivers, clergymen, and children are reminded to pray for the safety of all men in the armed services—and for a Christian peace after victory.

The bells send out their daily message at the suggestion of the Pana City Council that citizens pause in prayer for one minute as the bells ring.

"Our people don't stop in midstreet to pray," said the Rev. Austin Heuver, Presbyterian pastor. "I would not even say that most of them observe the invitation. But many do, and many find in it new consolation and new peace and strength."

"Prayer not only will help our boys in service but will give us strength to carry on here on the home front," said Tom Crowe, American Legion Commander. "I and my family observe the period and I think most Legion members do also."

Businessmen believe the prayer program cannot fail to benefit the townspeople themselves and the nation's fighters as well.

G. G. McCandlish, proprietor of a drug store, said: "the daily minute of prayer should become a nationwide movement. One hundred and thirty million Americans praying at once can't be wrong."

British Traffic Jam: Girl Eating Banana

LONDON, March 9 (CP)—A huge crowd gathered with lightning rapidity March 6 on the Thames embankment, soon overflowing from the sidewalk to the tramline.

Passengers leaned from the windows of passing streetcars, busses and taxis to see what was going on. Bobbies rushed to the scene from all directions, ready for anything. What they found was more astonishing than anything they had imagined.

A girl was eating a banana. She got it from two RAF friends who had been in Algeria.

Labor Riots Spread in France; Revolt Awaits Allied Invasion

By Egon Kaskeline
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The current uprisings in the streets of Paris and other French cities show that the French people have heeded the recent broadcast appeal by the Allied Governments in exile to resist to the utmost Hitler's attempt to mobilize their manpower and resources.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle's message to the youth of France to stand firm against the invader seems especially to have fallen upon responsive ears.

[A London broadcast recorded by CBS in New York last night quoted the Paris Radio to the effect that Nazi Labor Chief Fritz Sauckels is "promising equal pay and treatment to French workers who go to Germany, but as for results, neither speeches nor articles can convince those numerous people who refuse to listen."]

Fighting French Cautious

The Fighting French leader's appeal to the French "to be courageous and to be prepared for the greatest effort" is likely to have a meaning which goes beyond the present guerrilla action and the organization of mass evasion from the German military and labor draft.

It must be remembered that the Fighting French have always been reluctant to call on the French to rise against the conquerors as long

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LONDON, March 9 (AP)—French patriots battled openly with the Germans in the streets of Paris and other French cities as the collaborationist French Government shipped 50 contingents of French workers from Marseilles to Germany, Fighting French and Vichy sources reported yesterday.

Heightening unrest was reported sweeping France as the Gestapo and Vichy police attempted to fulfill a promise of 400,000 French workers for Germany made by Chief of Government Pierre Laval to Adolf Hitler recently.

In Paris, guerrillas overpowered corner sentries in the Rue de la Borde and seized a garage which they held for more than an hour despite determined attacks before setting a fire which destroyed all vehicles, Fighting French quarters in London said.

Twenty-three German officers were killed by guerrillas at Lille and four other attacks have been made on German-occupied buildings in the past three days, the Fighting French reported.

The Vichy Radio reported the shipment of French workers without disclosing the total number of persons involved.

The London Daily Express said Hitler had ordered that France be stripped of every able-bodied male between 18 and 40 who might join the Allied forces in the event of a landing in France, and declared the order applied to men up to 50 who are not working directly for the Nazis.

Russia:

Soviet Vanguard Reaches Dnieper

The Red Army, driving west of recaptured Sychevka, west of Moscow, has reached the Dnieper River northwest of the important Geerman base of Vyazma, it was disclosed.

A dispatch to the Communist Party newspaper Pravda from this sector pointed out that Russian troops pressing hard on the heels of the Germans gave them no respite and drive to the waterway which extends from the central front down through the Ukraine past Kiev and Dniepropetrovsk to the Black Sea.

The Russians were already east and northeast of Vyazma after advancing through Gzhatsk.

The German High Command, in a communiqué recorded by the Associated Press from broadcasts, said that the German attack in the Kharkov area of Russia was making progress and had cleared the

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

French force imperils Axis retreat in Tunisia—RAF Bombers hit Nuremberg.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Russian forces drove to within 20 miles of the key Nazi stronghold of Vyazma today. Vyazma is the last German center before Hitler's old headquarters of Smolensk, 100 miles to the west. Farther south, the Red Army stands only 40 miles from Smolensk.

The fighting today, which brought the capture of Sychevka, showing an advance of 40 miles in two days, is mainly in the great bend of the Dnieper River. The purpose of the Russian Command appears to be to make sure of the line of the Dnieper in order to prevent the Germans from making their spring stand there.

Although the Nazis claimed to be making strong counter-attacks west of Kharkov, 380 miles farther south, and even to have pushed back the Russians to within a dozen miles of that city, they apparently are mainly concerned with delaying the Russian advance sufficiently to give them time to withdraw. The two deep salients at Vyazma and Orel, 200 miles to the southeast, place the Germans in dangerous traps that will require all their ingenuity to elude.

In Tunisia, the main forces were at a standstill as the Rommel attempt to break through the Eighth Army lines apparently came to an end at a cost of 50 tanks to the Nazis. Whether the six powerful thrusts attained some purpose in delaying General Montgomery's plans for advance remains to be seen. The latter commander made no move forward, and Marshal Rommel retreated to the relative security of the hills around the Mareth Line.

However, an active and enterprising French force which has been pushing through the desert—on the far western side of the great salt lake that stretches the whole breadth of Southern Tunisia—was advancing at a remarkable rate to a point which will bring them up against Marshal Rommel's rear.

The French patrols were reported near Gafsa, a great communications center and a junction of several highways and the north-south and east-west railroads. The arrival of the French at Gafsa will secure the interior communications of Tunisia for the Allies and place them in a position to cut across eastward to the coast at Sfax or Gabès whenever their plans are ready.

The latest RAF attack on German-held territory came Monday night with a heavy attack on Nuremberg, where the great diesel and armored vehicle plants were heavily bombed by four-motored Lancasters, accompanied by two squadrons of Canadians.

Women's Activities: Navy Mothers Take Building

Hercules, when he sluiced down the Augean stables, had nothing on this year's Navy Mothers who are in the process of cleaning a long unused four-story building which once housed the Seamen's Haven in Charlestown. This four-story structure will soon be opened for enlisted men and officers of Marine Corps, Coast Guard and Navy from the near-by Navy Yard. There will be a large reading room, a gift shop, a dance hall and game room, and eventually, they hope, a canteen. And there will be one room given over to the work of sewing and mending for the boys, where several women will be on duty all day.

The Navy Mothers, the organization responsible for this undertaking, is a group of some 100 women of Greater Boston, headed by its commander, Mrs. Myrtle Smith. As the name implies, all have sons in the U. S. Navy, and since August, 1942, they have been sewing for the seamen, knitting for them, and even making for them some of the little luxuries not included in the regulation outfits. Their work was first done in the Charlestown branch of the Y. M. C. A.

Dust of Years

The Seamen's Haven building, full of the accumulated dust of several years, belongs to the Episcopal Mission. When she learned the building was being considered for another use, Mrs. Smith went to Bishop Raymond A. Heron and told him what the Navy Mothers wanted to do with it.

"We are starting out on a shoestring," she confessed. But courageous hearts and willing hands are apparently making up for any lack of money. Bishop Heron was convinced of the value of the plans and lent the women the building on the sole condition that they would make it habitable and pay the insurance and taxes on it. There were between 20 and 30 tons of coal in the cellar and the Bishop let them have it without charge.

Appeals were made to their friends and acquaintances for furniture and dishes. One donor sent them a stock of hot-drink cups, and Mrs. Smith showed them with evident pride in her "first gift." The husbands of the Mothers made the minor repairs in plumbing and fixtures that were necessary, and fired and have since tended the furnace. Now they have agreed to donate trucks to transport the furniture to the building once it is ready.

Hope to Furnish

The Mothers hope some time to furnish dormitories and rooms for 60 men. There are plenty of rooms already partitioned off. Furniture is all that is necessary now.

Present plans are to keep the house open all day and evening. Perhaps later, when sleeping quarters are furnished, there will be someone on duty 24 hours a day.

It is all a very selfless proposition. No one gets paid for what she does. The Mothers do most of the work, and in recognition of their efforts the Coast Guard has already detailed four men for a 9-to-4 day to swab the decks of the two topmost floors. The Navy probably will follow suit another day and thus the two lower floors will get their baptism of soapsuds. In the meantime, the Mothers have spent dusty hours sweeping out the collection of rubbish and dirt that has gathered in corners and on staircases.

Officers as well as enlisted men will be welcomed at the new Navy Mothers Club. When it is opened, the Navy wives will help act as hostesses, it was learned.

Besides the Commander, Mrs. Smith, officers of the club are: Mrs. Anna Murphy of Charlestown, First Vice-President; Mrs. Mae Flateau, also of Charlestown, Second Vice-President; Mrs. Frances O'Sullivan of Malden, Adjutant; Mrs. Mary Kennedy of Roxbury, Finance Officer; Mrs. Loretta Martin of Charlestown, Judge Advocate; Mrs. Lucinda Cummings of Everett, Chaplain, and Mrs. Catherine Sadler of Mattapan and Mrs. Althea Littlefield of Dorchester, Matrons-at-Arms. L. B. H.

By a Staff Photographer

Onetime Seamen's Haven in Charlestown Renovated by Navy Mothers

Dirt and grime of years is being removed here as Navy Mothers, assisted by United States Coast Guardsmen, clean the long unused four-story building in Charlestown which once housed the Seamen's Haven. It will be reopened soon for enlisted men and officers of the Marine Corps, Coast Guard, and Navy. Upper left, Mrs. Madeline Long, Dorchester; Walter Blicharz, of the Coast Guard, and Mrs. Catherine Sadler, of Mattapan, scrub windows and woodwork. Upper right, Mrs. Myrtle Smith, of Boston, wields a broom on the stairways. Lower, United States Coast Guardsmen mop up dirty floors; (left to right) Thomas Gineris, Wayne Stratton, Jesse West, and Thomas MacLean.

Furniture Men Dining Tonight

With dwindling mercantile stocks and the prospect of further curtailment of home furnishings production, hundreds of retail furniture merchants, drawn from all sections of New England, attended the National Retail Furniture Association dinner last night at the Bradford Hotel to discuss the major task of supplying their customers with minimum needs in face of wartime restrictions.

Recent War Production Board orders which will reduce furniture production another 30 per cent by limiting the use of joining hardware and reducing the number of designs the furniture manufacturers of the nation may offer the retail dealers, has heightened interest in the meeting.

Clarence Haverty, furniture dealer and banker of Atlanta, Ga., and newly elected President of the National Retail Furniture Association, along with Roscoe R. Rau, will be among the speakers.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tuesday

A recital will be given by Frances Brockman, violinist, and David Bacon, pianist, in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, at 2:45 p. m. Free to the public.

A description of the famous Smith-Putman Wind Turbine Project will be given by its chief engineer, Professor John B. Wilbur, at the Boston Section meeting of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in Richards Hall of Northeastern University at 7:45 p. m. Open to the public.

Michael Karpovich will lecture on "Culture and Politics; Culture and Revolution" at the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 8 p. m. Free to the public.

Wednesday

A talk on "The Museum in Wartime" will be given by Mrs. Sayward in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5

Radio Timetable: Page 4

Women Officers Form Club At Hub Meeting

A dinner meeting last night at Joseph's Restaurant, 270 Dartmouth Street, inaugurated what is believed to be the first Women Officers Club in the country. It is a social organization for which all Army and Navy Nurse Corps, WAAC, WAVE, SPAR, WAF and Marine women officers are eligible for membership.

The club, formed through the assistance of the Special War Service Committee of the Boston Y. W. C. A., will have a clubroom at the Y. W. C. A. headquarters, 140 Clarendon Street.

The club will be governed by a board of directors consisting of one representative of each of the participating services. It is proposed that various social and athletic activities be staged from time to time to provide much-needed recreation for the women officers. More than that, the clubroom at the Y. W. C. A. will serve as a meeting place for members and headquarters for transient officers to visit with friends and obtain information about the other women of the armed services in this region.

Foreign Policy Branch to Meet

"The British Isles and the War," as the topic for the sixth luncheon discussion of the Foreign Policy Association branch in Boston this season, will include films and speeches on the program Saturday beginning at 12:45 p. m. at the Hotel Copley-Plaza.

A film on Ulster will show workers in shipyards and factories in rural Northern Ireland both during peacetime and wartime.

A film on England, with the voice of Edward Murrow, gives a picture of life in England 25 miles from the enemy.

Dr. Hugh O'Neill Hencken, Curator of European Archaeology, in Harvard's Peabody Museum, is to talk on "Ireland and Iits Problems."

Mrs. Dorothy H. Archibald of Oxford University is to speak on "The Changing Face of England."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Not So Cold

Boston and vicinity: Not so cold tonight; gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island: Not so cold tonight.

Vermont: Light snow and warmer late tonight.

Massachusetts: Light snow and warmer in western parts late tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:27 p. m.; height, 10.4 feet.
Wednesday, 2:49 a. m.; height, 10.3 feet.

Boston Prepares to Greet Exhibit of Dauntless Dutch

"No Surrender—A Salute to the Dauntless Dutch" opens here tomorrow as an official Netherlands war exhibit showing the expanding role of the Dutch Empire in the United Nations fight against the Axis, although most of the Empire has been overrun by the enemy.

At the R. H. White Company, the exhibit will be open all day during store hours through Saturday, free to those interested in "seeing what the Dutch are doing," according to Theo. K. Hebert, Dutch Vice-Consul here.

A private pre-showing of the exhibit was scheduled today, to which officials of the Dutch colony here had invited Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and other civil and social leaders. Consul John van Panhuys as host was to introduce Maj. W. T. Carp, commander of the Netherlands Training Center in Canada, who with an aide, Capt. A. Kerkhoven, had come to Boston to help arrange the exhibit.

Special maps, photographs, cartoons, and other displays arrived yesterday from Philadelphia, where the exhibit had been on display.

How Dutch Ships Operate

The collection shows visually how the Dutch merchant marine, despite serious losses in the Far Eastern and European zones, still has 2,500,000 tons afloat, manned by 17,000 sailors who are on convoy duty through submarine-infested waters.

Vast quantities of refined oil from the Dutch West Indies and bauxite, the source of much aluminum, from Surinam, on the hump of South America, are depicted on maps and charts.

"Almost all the high-octane aviation oil used by RAF bombers and other planes," Mr. Hebert pointed out, "comes from the huge refineries on Curaçao and Aruba, the largest in the world.

"From Surinam," he said, "the United States aluminum industry draws more than 60 per cent of its requirements in bauxite, the aluminum ore."

The exhibit also shows how Dutch submarines and other naval units still in action in the Far East and the European zones do convoy duty or participate in naval actions.

These actions are illustrated by two items which arrived. One, a plate from the hull of a sub now being overhauled at Philadelphia after forays in the Far East, carries the painted silhouettes of four Japanese ships sunk by the sub when it attacked a convoy heading for British Borneo in the early phase of the battle for the East Indies. Indonesian workmen, as a token of their admiration for this feat, are credited with painting the silhouettes.

Dents From Bomb Splinters

Another plate from the sub's hull shows deep dents from bomb splinters inflicted when it was attacked by Japanese planes.

More than 500 Dutch and Indonesian airmen who escaped from Java are completing their training in the United States and Australia, the exhibit shows.

Based in England, Dutch flying units take a large toll of Axis shipping off the coast of Europe and participate in bombing raids on points in occupied Holland, using American-built Lockheed Hudsons, the exhibit illustrates.

Both in England and at Guelph, Ont., Netherland troops from all over the world are being processed for combat, according to the exhibit.

Also included on display are special photographs showing changes wrought by the German blitz on Rotterdam and other cities; shoes and clothes of a Dutch officer who escaped from Holland and walked through France to Spain; a visualization of the reclamation project of the Zuyder Zee in peacetime; colored illustrations by Joep Nicholas on "Holland's Contribution to the Four Freedoms"; 12 illustrations for the "underground" poem, "The Ten Little Dutchmen"; and photographs and war posters in general.

How You May Check Oil Used Since Oct. 1

The following table furnishes a rough check for household fuel-oil users in Greater Boston.

Figures are based on a 65-degree room temperature, a well-insulated house of average size, and an average-size oil burner, and extend from Oct. 1, when rationing began.

If year's ration plus oil on hand Oct. 1 totals	Maximum gallons of oil burned to midnight of Mar. 8
2,000 gallons	1,521
1,500 gallons	1,140¾
1,000 gallons	760½
500 gallons	340¼

Huge Saving Seen in Link To Waterway

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Brig. Gen. John J. Kingman of the Army Engineers expressed belief today that had the New Jersey "missing link" in the Atlantic inland waterway been in existence since the attack on Pearl Harbor the nation would have saved the $187,000,000 estimated construction costs in ships sunk.

"That's my personal opinion," said General Kingman, senior member of the War Department's Board of Engineers. He testified before the House Rivers and Harbors Committee considering a bill by Representative John W. McCormack (D) of Massachusetts to authorize a 27-foot ship canal across New Jersey. It would complete a Florida-New England water route.

The money saving would be in addition to lives saved, interjected Representative Frank W. Boykin (D) of Alabama.

"We're having to pay for those ships sunk, and still would pay out $187,000,000 for construction," commented Representative Albert E. Carter (R) of California.

Looks to Future

"I'm thinking of the future," said General Kingman, advocating the canal link principally as a war measure. "We may have to pay out more than that in ships lost."

General Kingman said that the Board of Engineers last summer recommended a barge canal, but that he now concurred in the proposal of Maj. Gen. Eugene Reybold, Chief of Engineers, for construction of the ship canal which could admit deep-water vessels plying between New York and Philadelphia.

General Kingman said the Chief of Engineers favored Federal expenditure of the $187,000,000 construction cost, including the building of three railroad and 15 highway bridges, and $1,000,000 annually for operation and maintenance. The engineer proposed that the State of New Jersey should pay the cost of maintaining the the high-level bridges spanning the 300-foot canal, but that the Federal Government should maintain and operate the three drawbridges.

Through Waste Lands

Generals Kingman and Reybold suggested that the State should furnish rights-of-way, but the former said the canal would pass through waste and wood lands for its 30-mile-long channel.

General Kingman, replying to questions by Mr. Carter, said the engineers had considered the Federal bonded indebtedness of about $100,000,000,000 in recommending the canal, which would take four years to complete.

He said also that the district engineer had estimated 4,300 men would be needed to dig the enormous ditch in the first year, and that the maximum manpower requirement would be 7,200 workers in the second year, tapering off from then on.

General Kingman admitted that he did not think it would be possible to obtain that many workers "under present conditions," and that he had no assurance that priorities could be obtained for the earth-moving equipment that would be needed.

In support of his argument for the ship canal, instead of a barge canal, General Kingman said it would cost 29 per cent more money, but would be "of incalculable wartime advantage" in addition to benefits to be derived from industrial expansion in normal times.

He said work should be started "as soon as possible without interfering with other war projects."

Coldest March 9 Recorded in Boston

New England's 1942-43 winter has been no respecter of the Boston Weather Bureau's 71-year-old record books as once again a new low temperature of eight degrees above zero was being recorded today as the coldest March 9 in the history of the bureau.

The previous record for cold on March 9 was in 1885 when it was nine degrees above zero. For contrast the warmest March 9 ever recorded by the Bureau was in 1921 when the thermometer registered 68 degrees.

Lowest temperature of any March day in the history of the Bureau was recorded on March 9, 1872, when the mercury dropped eight degrees below.

Posts for Women in Aviation Await Their Own Call

Miss Mary Fortune of Northeast Airlines can point to history as evidence that women in aviation are not a novelty.

As successor to the post of personnel director formerly held by a man, Miss Fortune is believed by her company to have the education, perception, and experience to fit the right persons to the right job in the company.

"A lot of people seem to think that mine is a 'glamorous' job," Miss Fortune said, "but that isn't the right word. It's full of hard work, interest, suspense, and a good deal of satisfaction.

"The satisfaction comes when you see planes taking off for undisclosed points on the globe—loaded with cargo, or carrying officers and men on important war missions. And these trips are made possible by just plain people like you and me."

Events in Air History

As for women in aviation's history, Miss Fortune related that Napoleon appointed Mme. Marie Blanchard to head his air service—which was observation balloons. In 1863, she said, Mlle. Eliza Barmerin, daughter of the inventor of the parachute, made jumps with her father's device. In 1909, Miss Fortune continued, Mlle. Marvingt was the first to fly across the North Sea.

"And so on, down through the era of Ruth Nichols, Bobby Trout, Amy Mollison, Amelia Earhart, and WAF's Nancy Love, women have played an important part in the development of aviation," she said:

"Thousands of women are working in aviation industries today with a display of skill, efficiency, and determination that can leave no doubt as to their qualifications," Miss Fortune declared.

More and more women are filling men's shoes in such positions as station agents, dispatchers, radio operators, meteorologists, and mechanics, she continued.

Positions Unclaimed

Miss Fortune stated that women are quite as efficient as men—oftentimes more so—once they have caught on to their jobs. There are many more positions open to women which are going unclaimed, she said. She believes that this may be due to three factors, woman's lack of information, fear of change, and inertia.

If a candidate has had no experience but has a leaning toward mechanics, Miss Fortune pointed out, she can be trained at a number of schools conducted by various air lines in the country. Northeast Airlines, for example, has sponsored classes at the New England Aircraft School, she said, where men and women have been trained to fill important mechanical jobs.

Bachrach

Miss Mary Fortune

Personnel director of Northeast Airlines, Inc., and claimed to be only woman in such a post in the United States.

Noted Woman Photographer Giving Lecture

Margaret Bourke-White, first woman to accompany the United States Air Force on combat mission, will speak at the Wellesley High School on Friday at 2:30 p. m., under the auspices of the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club. The lecture is being given for the benefit of the Club's scholarship fund.

On Jan. 22, by permission of Major General Doolittle, Miss Bourke-White climbed into a Flying Fortress and took off for Tunisia. In photographing the attack on Tunis, she realized a long-time ambition to "shoot" a raid. Miss Bourke-White is also celebrated for her pictures of Finland and France during this war.

This year, due to the great need for trained nurses, the Wellesley Hills Woman's Club hopes to furnish two scholarships for Wellesley High School seniors to train at the Newton Hospital. Since Miss Bourke-White's lecture is to raise funds for this purpose, the Ration Board has approved the use of cars for this meeting. Tickets are on sale at the Unicorn Bookshop and the Hathaway Bookshop in Wellesley and at the Book Stall in Wellesley Hills.

C. I. O. Protests Curran Choice As Evacuation Day Speaker

In a protest against the Rev. Edward Lodge Curran, of Brooklyn, N. Y., as the principal speaker at South Boston Evacuation Day Committee's banquet on the evening of March 16 the Massachusetts State Council of the C. I. O. today requested, in a telegram to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin, that the Committee be disbanded and that all funds and facilities be withheld by the City of Boston until a new "non-pre-Pearl Harbor non-isolationist committee is substituted."

The Rev. Mr. Curran was the principal speaker at South Boston Evacuation Day exercises a year ago and at that time a number of protest were lodged against the Committee's choice.

The telegram which the C. I. O. sent to the Mayor follows:

"The substitution of one notorious isolationist for another hardly indicates that the essential purpose of the Evacuation Day celebration is a patriotic one. The Committee seems more intent on reliving the Revolutionary War anti-British sentiment than it does in winning the present war. The Committee's choice of Father Curran in disregard of last year's protest is as indigestible to the citizens of Boston as was its last dish of Fish a la newburgh. We request that the Committee be disbanded and that all funds and facilities be withheld by the City of Boston until a new non-pre-Pearl Harbor non-isolationist committee is substituted."

(Signed) Sidney S. Grant, legislative agent, Massachusetts C. I. O.

Insignia for Farm Workers In Vermont Urged by Wills

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., March 9—Insignia for Vermont farm workers deferred from military service because of their occupation are being considered by Gov. William H. Willis, who declared this week the farm workers will have them "if I have my way."

The Governor, addressing the annual meeting of the Vermont Maple Co-operative, Inc., said he was working with the State Agricultural Commission to develop insignia "so the farm worker will have something to show for his participation in this war."

Arthur H. Packard was re-elected President of the Co-operative, the financial statement of which showed a profit for the year of $20,892 on gross sales totaling the new high of $412,508. Eggs led in dollar volume, with maple sirup second, and potatoes and beans in third and fourth places, respectively.

Feed Dealers to Meet

Shortage of protein feeds is causing Vermont's dairy and poultry industry considerable concern, and George D. Bailey of Rochester, Chairman of the State Agricultural War Board, has called a conference of all Vermont feed manufacturers and dealers to meet at the Capital March 12.

The problem to be considered by the grain industry is how to stretch available supplies of proteins for feeds to meet the increasingly heavy demands resulting from the stepped-up production goals.

A move already is under way to form a State association of feed manufacturers and dealers so that a program of conservation may be inaugurated through a voluntary co-operative movement. It is possible, Department of Agriculture specialists say, to hold the protein content of mixed feeds to a certain maximum amount which nutrition experts have determined as satisfactory.

Co-operative Purchase

Permission has been granted the Washington County Electric Co-operative, Inc., to purchase two rural distribution systems, the Waits River Electric Corporation, of West Topsham and the property owned by Lawrence E. Johnson serving an area around Joe's Pond in West Danville. Approval was announced by the Public Service Commission.

The Waits River Company's system serves about 800 customers from 55 miles of line, while the West Danville concern has 14 miles of line and 165 customers. The commission has approved prices of $26,000 and $12,000, respectively, to be paid for the rural distribution companies.

Early Registration Asked

An appeal by the State Motor Vehicle Department to Vermont motorists asking them to apply for registration early to ease the strain on an already short-staffed organization noted that only 2,000 vehicles had been licensed as of the current date compared with 7,000 on the corresponding date last year. Old registrations run out March 31.

Nine Jurors 'Ask Off'

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., March 9 (AP)—Judge Edward J. Shea postponed to March 16 a civil jury trial because nine jurors, including several women, asked to be excused. The reasons given were: inability to get anyone to mind the children, illness, and—involvement in income tax work.

U. of Vermont's Plans

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 9 (AP)—Despite heavy demands of the Army academic program, the University of Vermont will make only minor changes in the curricula beginning in June, John S. Millis, President, has announced. The University will operate under the three-term plan, each consisting of approximately 16 weeks, for the duration. A student may complete eight semesters in two years and eight months. The first term will open June 7, and the second Sept. 30. New students will be admitted either month.

Important Dates For Consumers

March 11—Fuel oil coupons for Period 5 become valid today for 10 gallons each in Zone A (Northern New England).

March 15—Sugar ration stamp No. 11 good through this date for 3 pounds.

March 16 — Sugar ration stamp No. 12 good for 5 pounds through May 31.

March 21 — Coffee ration stamp No. 25 good for one pound through this date.

March 21—No. 4 coupons in "A" gasoline ration books good through this date for 3 gallons each.

March 31—Last day for use of food ration stamps marked A, B, and C in ration book No. 2, good for 48 points worth of rationed foods.

March 31—Deadline for first tire inspection for holders of "A" ration coupons.

April 12—Period 4 fuel oil coupons good for 8 gallons each through this date in Zone B.

June 15—Stamp No. 17 in ration book No. 1 good for one pair of shoes through this date.

Poultrymen Will Confer On Problems

Such problems as egg and poultry ceiling prices, feed supplies, and fuel for brooder stoves, which confront Massachusetts poultrymen today, will be discussed at an all-day joint-meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Poultry Associations, the American Feed Manufacturers Association, and the Massachusetts State College Extension Service at the Hotel Manger tomorrow, March 10.

The meeting, which is expected to attract more than 300 poultry and marketing men from this area, will be opened at 10:30 by Federation President Frederick G. Woodworth, of Littleton, Mass., who will introduce the Chairman, Willard A. Munson, Director of the State Extension Division at Amherst.

A report of the Governor's Special Emergency Committee on Farm Labor will be given by State Commissioner of Agriculture Louis A. Webster. Methods of handling shortages will be discussed by Fred Cole, Executive Secretary of the State U. S. Department of Agriculture War Board.

The question of coal and oil for brooder stoves will be taken up by Oscar F. Ostby, Solid Fuel Coordinator of the Boston Office of Price Administration, and G. R. Torborg, Petroleum Administrator for War, of Boston.

This afternoon session will be devoted to egg and poultry ceiling prices, the discussion being led by George R. Taylor, Regional Director of OPA, Boston; the feed supply situation, led by Dr. Leo C. Norris, of Cornell University; and the protein conservation program, led by Arthur Hopkins, of the American Feed Manufacturers Association.

Saltonstall Signs Appropriation Bill For $39,000,000

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today signed the $39,000,000 appropriation bill for the seven months period ending June 30, 1943.

In a special message to the Legislature, notifying it of his act, the Governor asked the legislators to insure "speedy enactment" of legislation to release the amount of money towns must raise by taxation to meet curtailed State contributions under Chapter 81 Highway Program.

The seven-months interim budget contained a proviso for $150 mile for Chapter 81 highway work, a reduction of $25 a mile. The total State appropriation for this work is $1,145,125.

The Governor said, "I recommend that: (1) You provide for an appropriate reduction in the amount per mile that the present statutes require our towns to raise in order to accept this assistance; (2) that you recognize the inconsistencies in the amounts that have already been appropriated at recent town meetings with relation to the contributions, so that towns may obtain subsistence without making unnecessary levies upon their taxpayers.

Meat Wholesaler In Hartford Fined $4,000 in U. S. Court

HARTFORD, Conn., March 9 (AP)—a $4,000 fine was imposed in Federal Court today on a wholesale meat dealer who pleaded guilty to charging more than the ceiling price for his products. An employee was fined $200.

The heavier fine was imposed by Judge J. Joseph Smith on Irving Bercowetz, of the Connecticut Packing Company, which is owned by his father, Kalman Bercowetz of Bloomfield.

V. J. Sacco, Assistant Prosecutor, said the company did $40,000 worth of business a month, and called its records the "blackest I ever heard in court." He said 23 retailers had been overcharged in more than 100 instances to a total extent of $18,084.

Judge Smith imposed a six months jail sentence on Mr. Bercowetz and a three months sentence on Yale Sokoll, the employee who was fined, but he suspended judgment and put both on probation for three years.

Purchasing Agent Proposal Favored

Reversing its earlier decision, the Brookline Board of Selectmen has endorsed the proposal for a town purchasing agent, it was revealed officially recently when municipal officials reported articles in the town warrant.

The Selectmen remained opposed, however, to creating finance and public works departments and took no stand on the 70-hour week for firemen and putting the Chief of Police under civil service.

To clarify its new stand on the purchasing agent controversy, the Selectmen indicated that trial of centralized buying on a limited scale had proven the worth of the proposal.

The plan for a purchasing agent, urged in the Survey Report instigated by the local Taxpayers' Association, has been a matter of much discussion for many months.

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Huge Boston Crowd Pays Homage to Mme. Chiang

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Staid Symphony Hall rocked with cheers last night as more than 2,600 eager Bostonians packed it from door to door, leaned over the balconies, and filled the aisles to help extend the City's official greeting to Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. Other hundreds stood in the street outside, unable to find room inside, and listened to the amplifiers which brought them the music of the great organ, the U. S. Coast Guard band, and the speeches of the dignitaries.

Mme. Chiang arrived at about 9:15 and on the arm of Boston's Mayor Tobin advanced to the front of the stage along a white carpet.

The Lady from Chungking in a slim Chinese gown of black brocade, a bouquet of American Beauty roses in her arms, stood quietly while wave after wave of applause rose from the packed auditorium. Then she spoke to them in her deep but expressive voice, using words that caught up their sympathies into one unified mass of support for her nation.

Appreciates Kindness

"I am not going to talk to you this evening," she said, "except just to tell you how greatly I appreciate your thought and your kindness.

"As you probably know, I intended leaving Boston this morning, but on Saturday afternoon when I saw the thousands of people in Boston who had stood in the snow to welcome me, I was greatly touched, especially when I knew that my coming was not announced; and I felt that I had to stay overnight just to show my appreciation and to tell you that words fail me."

Referring to checks totaling about $2,000,000 in Chinese money which Mayor Maurice J. Tobin had presented to her on behalf of the Chinese Patriotic Society of New England and the United War Fund for her war orphans, Mme. Chiang said, "Perhaps ten years from now, 20 years from now, you will see some of these war orphans walking on the Boston Commons. And they will be here because of your generosity and your understanding heart."

Message to Chinese

A surge of applause greeted this statement. Mme. Chiang went on: "To my own people gathered here tonight, I want to give you a little message, and that is that although we are separated by distance, we in China appreciate your loyalty to the Mother Land, but we know that being good American citizens you are also being good Chinese citizens, and the greatest tribute which can be paid to China has been paid when one of the papers this morning spoke of the Chinese citizens as 'felow-citizens' because they behave themselves in a manner worthy of China and America."

Mme. Chiang received from the Mayor of Boston honorary citizenship in this city. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall said of her before her arrival: "She is certainly one of the most wonderful women in the world today and the most charming." He told the Chinese present that "We have always been very proud of our Chinese citizens here in Boston."

"We are mighty proud," the Governor continued, "that Mme. Chiang came to Massachusetts to get her education. We are mighty proud that she came back here again on the hurried visit to our great country."

Education Flourished

The Governor reminded his hearers how education had flourished in the United States and how we were at present seeing how the Nazis had "set back education hundreds of years by permitting Government to control education and restrain its teachers from the freedom that it is necessary to have in order to bring out the breadth that is in everyone's mind.

"Here in this country," he went on, "let us pray that Government will never interfere with the freedom that is necessary for the best of education, and may we hope that in this great country of ours and in its great educational institutions there will always be room for people like Mme. Chiang to come and get the benefit of our institutions and give us the benefit of their personalities and of the civilization in their countries."

The wife of China's Generalissimo, Governor Saltonstall said, comes of a country where there is the oldest civilization in the world and whose sons today "have shown immense qualities of courage, endurance, and energies, of the will to win over all obstacles during the past six years."

Generosity of Chinese

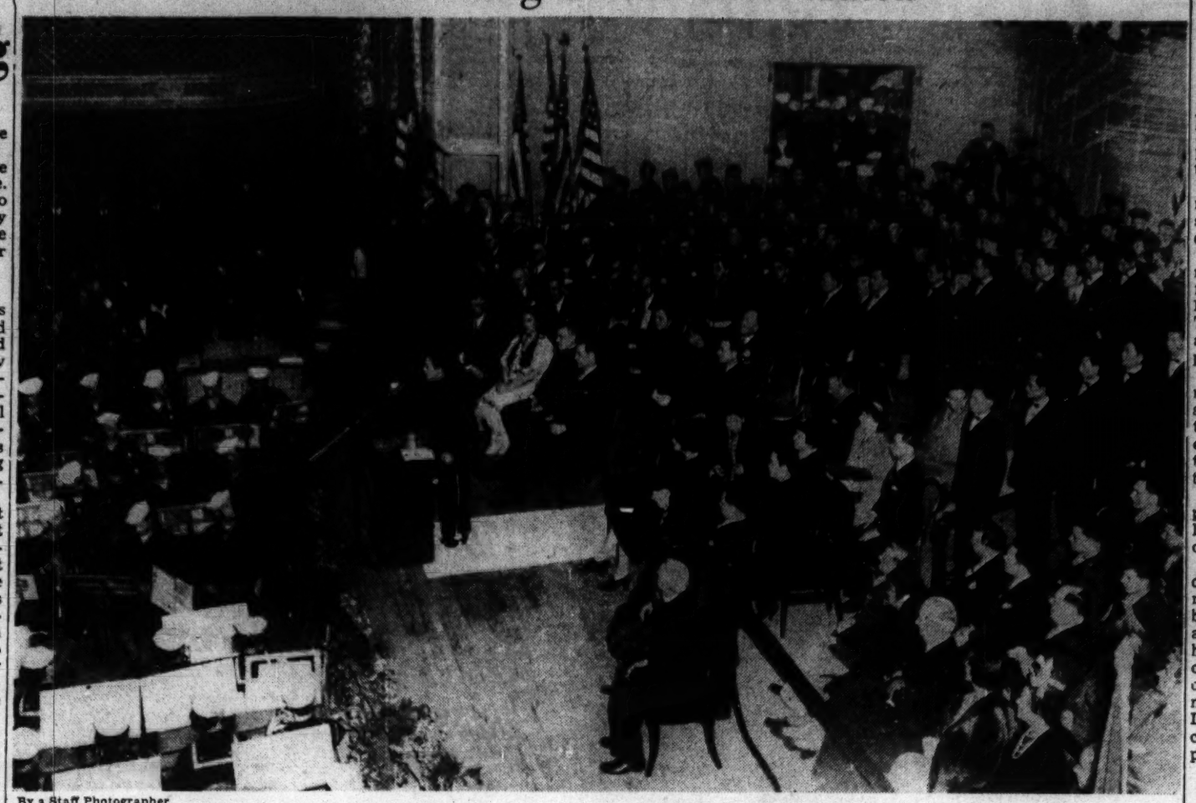
Allan Forbes, Chairman of United China Relief in Boston, was among the special guests invited to hear Mme. Chiang. Introduced by Mayor Tobin, he reported that "the generous Chinese-Americans of Greater Boston, since the start of their war, that is, in the last six years, have subscribed for 2,400,000 Chinese War Bonds and given $800 (American) in relief contributions.

"I have just had handed to me," he said, "two checks and they still continue with wonderful generosity. The first check is for $10,000 in their currency for the Chinese War Orphans, given by the Chinese Women's Association of New England to Mme. Chiang. The other check, given by the Chinese Patriotic Association of New England is for $300,000 in their currency."

He added that in the past six years Greater Boston has given more than $1,250,000 to help China. A check for $88,000 brought by Charles C. Cabot, head of the United War Fund, was also presented to Mme. Chiang as China's share of that Fund.

A telegram was read from Representative John W. McCormack of Massachusetts, House majority leader, expressing his regret at not being present. Mayor Tobin, upon whose shoulders rested the task of keeping the meeting going until the exact moment of Mme. Chiang's arrival, told the audience that in his opinion much of what the First Lady of China had said in the past two weeks might equally have been uttered by Washington, Jefferson or Lincoln.

Mme. Chiang Bids Boston Adieu



By a Staff Photographer

Generalissimo's Wife Addresses Symphony Hall Audience

Speaking before a capacity audience at Symphony Hall last night, the wife of the Generalissimo of China concluded her three-day visit to Wellesley and Boston by a brief appearance before returning to New York. Flanked by a United States Coast Guard band in front and members of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps on the stage, Mme. Chiang was escorted onto the platform by a group of Chinese student aviators who stood in "V" formation behind her. Among those in the front row were Gov. and Mrs. Leverett Saltonstall; Mobley Lushanya, Indian opera singer; the Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Auxiliary Bishop of Boston; Mayor and Mrs. Maurice J. Tobin; L. K. Kung, Secretary-General and nephew of Mme. Chiang, and the Rt. Rev. Alfred A. Gilman, Episcopal Bishop of Hankow, China.

Four Lines of Verse Express World Bond

Lawrence M. Mead, Executive Secretary of the International Student Association of Greater Boston, saw further than the walls of Symphony Hall within which a great crowd was gathered last night to hear greetings by Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. Mr. Mead spent 25 years in China, first with the Y. M. C. A., and later, for 10 years, teaching in Yenching University, in Peiping. When he returned home from last night's meeting, he wrote these four lines revealing the bond between the United Nations:

The hearts of free folk round the earth
Are closer linked, with stronger ties
Than mark of party, nation, birth,
Sect, cast, or faith, or even race implies.

Miss Hammond Hits Back At Farley Charge

Miss Natalie Hays Hammond, ousted commanadant of the Women's Defense Corps, today charged J. W. Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, with an attempt to block tomorrow's legislative hearing on a measure calling for a complete investigation of the Public Safety Committee.

The Hammond charge came after Mr. Farley publicly asserted that the former commandant whom he dismissed "managed to cause 99 per cent" of the Public Safety Committee's troubles.

Miss Hammond stated "this is not only false but a desperate invention conceived on the eve of a public hearing to justify the wanton destruction of the Women's Defense Corps.

Explaining that he dismissed her only after conferring with Gov. Leverett Saltonstall and other State defense officials, Mr. Farley declared that Miss Hammond "seemed to consider the corps as her personal property, rather than as a part of the whole organization of civilian defense."

"She was the only person in the State organization with whom there was any difficulty," he continued. "With her there was constant friction. Instead of abiding by decisions of those responsible for them and authorized by them, she tried to follow her own ideas, and on at least two occasions without consulting any of her superiors, she went over everybody's head directly to the Governor."

Mr. Farley's statement, however, was prompted, he said, by a letter sent to the newspapers by a former aide of Miss Hammond, a Miss Alice D. Laughlin, her sometime second in command, in which the Committee's work at the time of the Cocoanut Grove night club fire last Nov. 28 was criticized.

Certain statements in the letter were "misleading and inaccurate," Mr. Farley said. The letter implied that it was the fault of the director of the committee that there was not adequate motor equipment or ambulances at the disaster.

"The facts are," Mr. Farley said, "that there was an ample number of ambulances and motor vehicles—in fact more than could be used."

A deficiency of motor equipment for the Women's Defense Corps in point of fact did not exist at that time, according to Mr. Farley. What delay there was in obtaining any equipment he attributed to priorities and war conditions. Actually the order was in the hands of the State Purchasing Agent by the spring of 1941, he said.

Limit Set for the Findings In the Hammond Ouster Case

State House Roundup

The hearing tomorrow before the Joint Rules Committee of the Massachusetts Legislature on the order to investigate the activities of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety and the so-called Hammond ouster case will be limited to an attempt to "determine if a situation exists requiring corrective legislation," it has been announced.

President Jarvis Hunt of the Senate and Speaker Rudolph F. King of the House, in a joint statement said: "We believe that to remove any misunderstanding that may exist it should be made plain that the hearing to be conducted Wednesday by the two rules committees is in no sense an investigation.

"Like all orders which authorize legislative investigation, this order was referred to the two committees on rules, acting concurrently, to report thereon recommending what action should be taken. Upon the evidence presented, the rules committee will base a decision whether or not there should be an investigation to determine if a situation exists requiring corrective legislation."

The hearing which will be held in Gardner Auditorium, will begin at 10:30 and will end at noon to permit the Senate President and Speaker of the House to keep an engagement with the Governor and Lieut. Gen. Hugh A. Drum, Commanding the Eastern Defense Command and the First Army, the joint statement said.

There was some speculation today as to whether the ruling of the Chairmen of the joint committee would further successfully block the attempt of Democratic legislators to "air" the affair. Several hundred supporters of Natalie Hays Hammond are expected to be on hand as they were earlier in the session when an attempt was made to force the issue at a public hearing before the Legislative Committee on Military Affairs and Public Safety.

Martin Visits

Representative Joseph W. Martin, of North Attleboro, Minority Leader in the United States Congress, visited the State House yesterday and spoke briefly before both the Senate and the House. He told the Bay State legislators that "victory is in sight" in America's war to "preserve our American way of life and our American way of Government."

Veto Sustained

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's veto of a bill which would have authorized deductions from the salaries of county, district, and municipal employees for payments to credit unions to which the employees belonged has been upheld in the Senate. The vote yesterday was 23 to 7. The Governor held that the bill would add considerable bookkeeping work for public treasurers for the benefit of private organizations.

Resolutions Passed

Resolutions on matters of national and international interest have been acted upon by the Bay State Legislature in recent days. The House yesterday adopted resolutions commending Gen. Douglas MacArthur on the destruction of a Japanese convoy and commending Madame Chiang Kai-shek for her work in behalf of the United Nations.

The Senate memorialized Congress to pass anti-poll tax and anti-lynch legislation but rejected a proposal to memorialize Congress to halt the exportation of butter.

Boys at Front Sound Praises For Red Cross

"The Red Cross couldn't do more for us" is the way the boys on the battlefronts put it. In letters being received continually by parents and friends, reports are coming in that the work of this relief agency is reaching the boys and drawing from them expressions of heartfelt appreciation.

Recently, the Southwest Pacific has been the source of a number of such letters, expressing how far away from home the boys feel, and yet how the Red Cross is making it as cheerful and homelike for them as possible. "They are accomplishing miracles every day," one man wrote.

"We are being treated in great style here by everyone," writes Private First Class Eugene B. O'Keefe, Jr., of Winchester to his father, "civilians, army and the Cross. Manage to see three movies a week and go to tea at different civilian homes. The natives are forever singing to us or going through one of their many dances. Yesterday I attended a party at the Governor's mansion and enjoyed it very much.

"Just think!" he adds, reminiscing, "we were all together a year ago today, and truly I believe we shall be together next Christmas. Take my word, Christmas in the South Pacific does not go over with the proper effect; snow, evergreens, brilliant lighting, and gay spirits and happy faces are all lacking."

The Boston Metropolitan Chapter, with an unusually large sum set as its quota, makes renewed appeal to Bostonians for response to its current drive. Contributions may be made either when the volunteer Red Cross worker calls at the house, or directly by check to the Red Cross War Fund Headquarters, 69 Tremont Street, Boston.

Stepping Up of Work Week Helps Cotton Mill Output

Request to go on a 48-hour week, made by the Government last week, will be a help in stepping up production in the cotton textile industry, trade leaders said here today. Hours in northern mills have been averaging only slightly over 40 a week and production has been declining.

However, very few northern mills will be able to achieve a full 48 hours, it is anticipated. Most are expected to fall short. The industry expects to co-operate as far as restrictive laws and prices permit.

In the South, on the other hand, more cotton mills are expected to swing over to 48 hours. Restrictions which handicap 48-hour operation in the North are lacking in the South, and average wages there are 22.8 per cent lower.

Cotton textiles make one of the principal industries of New England, and 60 per cent at least of output is going to war purposes.

The industry has increased production from a normal of eight to nine billion yards to nearly 12 billion. Even this advance does not appear to be enough. Cotton has had to take the place of so many other fabrics which are not now obtainable, such as jute, and so much cotton cloth is being sent to Lend-Lease that the Government can use every yard that can be produced.

Figure Steps to Take

Officials at Washington have been debating what measures might be applied further to stimulate cotton cloth production.

Some have wanted an outright 48-hour week order for the cotton textile industry. Others more familiar with the industry have urged first the trial of persuasion. The latter policy was adopted when Frank L. Walton, Chief of the Textile, Clothing and Leather Branch of the War Production Board, made request last week for adoption of the 48-hour week.

If greater production does not result, something more drastic may follow, according to the present outlook.

One of the drawbacks to production has been the heavy labor turnover. The industry pays less than shipbuilding, metal manufacturing and other high pay war industry, and has lost many workers. To replace them, many young people have been drawn into the cotton mills, who have not yet acquired work habits and insist on taking time off to spend their money, it is said.

Another situation tending to retard production grows out of the heavier character of the military fabrics. In swinging so large a part of their production to military fabrics, many mills get so far out of balance that their over-all production is curtailed.

Face Special Difficulties

To go on a 48-hour week the cotton mills face special difficulties, it is reported in the trade. In some of the Northern States there is a compulsory lunch period of three quarters of an hour, which is now by consent of the authorities being reduced to half an hour. In three shifts of eight hours, that knocks out an hour and a half, making the productive day 22½ hours instead of 24.

With a working day of 7½ hours, six days make 45 hours, and therefore 48 hours can be had only by working seven days a week. But the seven-day work week runs into state laws requiring one day's rest in seven, which textile employers generally feel is desirable.

A greater factor as the trade views it is the requirement of pay of time and a half after 40 hours. As the industry has been running only slightly a little over 40 hours, the time and a half angle has not been as important. But a 48-hour week would require payment of time an da half for the last eight hours, or 12 hours' pay for eight.

But the Office of Price Administration has set prices that do not permit the manufacturers to pay time and a half on a large percentage of all the fabrics made in this area, trade leaders comment.

As a matter of fact, the industry has to aim at 40 hours to come out at an average of 38½ because of the labor turnover, slower delivery of machine parts, etc., that cause shutdowns, and other factors, it is reported. To get a 40-hour average the mills may have to operate at 43 hours.

In 1940 the high month in length of hours averaged 38 a week, in 1941 it was 40.2 and in 1942 41.1.

Club Mayfair Gets License As Board Records Reversal

A 1943 entertainment license was granted to the Club Mayfair by the Boston Licensing Board yesterday, following the Board's reversal of its position a week ago when it suspended a temporary license because Dr. Harry J. Sagansky, recently convicted of bribery charges, had testified he was a stockholder in the night club.

After its initial investigation into the question of ownership during which the club's principal stockholder, Michael Redstone, said that Dr. Sagansky held at one time all but two shares of the Mayfair's stock as collateral for an $11,000 loan, the Board revoked the entertainment license.

At a second hearing Friday at which the right of the Mayfair to hold its food and liquor licenses was to have been questioned, additional data was introduced by Edwin D. Gallagher, counsel for the club, which, he said, showed that a Boston trust company loaned the Mayfair extensive sums over Mr. Redstone's personal signature while he owed Dr. Sagansky on the note.

The inference which Mr. Gallagher drew was that the trust company would only have lent money to the actual owner. This evidence, purportedly a signed bank statement, changed the picture "a little bit," Miss Mary E. Driscoll, chairman of the Board, said at the time.

Just how it changed the picture was not made clear since the evidence was described as confidential by Mr. Gallagher, a former Board member, incidentally, and the contents of the statement although seen by the Board were not dictated into the record. The Mayfair's counsel explained that his client didn't wish to have his private affairs discussed.

Yesterday Miss Driscoll said that after going over all the evidence the Board members did not feel it was such as to warrant depriving the club of any of its licenses. The food and liquor licenses were granted in the year-end review of all restaurant licenses that followed the Cocoanut Grove disaster.

50 Volunteers Wanted

An appeal for 50 women to give spare time evenings during the next two weeks at the local Rationing Board Office was made today by the Boston Committee on Public Safety. Those who volunteer were asked to get in touch with the Safety Committee Volunteer office, 9 Park Street. The volunteers will not be required to work every night, a spokesman for the Committee said.

Four Grove Fire Defendants Ordered to Trial on March 15

Four principal defendants in the Cocoanut Grove case were ordered to trial Monday by Superior Court Judge Frank J. Donahue this morning in granting a request by Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell and overruling protests of defense counsel.

Of the 10 indicted on Dec. 31, the four to go to trial are: Barnett Welansky, listed as President of New Cocoanut Grove, Inc., operator of the night club whose fire on Nov. 28 cost 490 lives; James Welansky, manager of the club; Jacob Goldfine, Club steward, and Lieut. Frank J. Linney, of the Fire Department, who had inspected the club premises eight days before the fire.

The first three are charged in two indictments with 20 counts of manslaughter. Lieutenant Linney under three indictments is charged with being an accessory after the fact of manslaughter and willful neglect of duty.

Judge Donahue, who did not disclose the name of the judge who would try the case, also today allowed Mr. Bushnell to amend one of the two manslaughter indictments so that names of 10 real victims could be substituted for the legal "John Does" appearing in the indictment.

Defense attorneys had objected on grounds that they were going to present evidence that the Grand Jury knew at the time of the fire the names of all but one of those substituted today. The attorneys had charged the indictments were faulty.

Assistant Attorney General J. K. Collins, appearing for Mr. Bushnell, contended that the names were not known at that time.

In setting a trial date, the Judge explained that he was taking advantage of the presence in court today of counsel of three of the four defendants. Tomorrow had originally been set as the time for arguing Mr. Bushnell's motions.

Herbert F. Callahan appeared for Barnett Welansky, D. J. Gallagher for James Welansky, and A. C. Webber for Mr. Goldfine.

The attorneys also complained that Mr. Bushnell had not produced further specifications on the indictments which had been ordered five weeks ago. Mr. Collins promised the specifications "before nightfall," but defense counsel claimed that they still would not have time to study them adequately before trial.

William H. Lewis, who did not appear in court today, has replaced Henry Leen as counsel for Lieutenant Linney, it was disclosed.

Mr. Webber earlier had objected that he was forbidden access to the premises of the Grove, under an order by Mr. Bushnell, and Mr. Collins then declared arrangements would be made for Mr. Webber and other counsel to visit the premises in preparing their case.

Moore Is Elected Superintendent Of Morgan Memorial

New head of the Morgan Memorial today is Fred C. Moore, who was unanimously elected Superintendent by the Board of Directors at the organization's annual meeting yesterday.

Succeeding the late Dr. Edgar James Helm, Mr. Moore has held the office of Treasurer and Assistant Superintendent for 40 years. On Mr. Moore's 40th anniversary at Morgan Memorial in 1936 Dr. Helms said of him, "If all that Mr. Moore has been to Morgan Memorial were taken out, what a ragged enterprise it would be."

The Treasurer's report showed that in 1942 $333,978 in self-respecting wages, or $6,000 each week, was paid to handicapped and underprivileged workers in the Morgan Memorial Goodwill workshops. In addition, the Memorial's social service provided more than 1,500 children of a score of nationalities with educational advantages.

Boston Wheaton Club Meeting Wednesday

The Boston Wheaton Club will hold its March meeting Wednesday evening at the College Club, 40 Commonwealth Avenue.

Margaret H. Tracy, Wheaton graduate and executive secretary of the Boston Health League, will speak on "Public Health in Wartime."

Among other alumnae speakers are Eleanor Ritchie, Kathleen L. Nelson, Elizabeth Bristol and Ruth Capers McKay.

WLB Weakness Seen in Strike

Continued from Page 1

national headquarters of the A. F. of L. was regarded today by many labor authorities as futile.

Quarrels between unions over jurisdiction have been on the hands of the A. F. of L. for years, which it has not been able to settle to the satisfaction of both sides. Some of these controversies have become historic, and have gotten into the courts.

The organization of the A. F. of L. is very decentralized. It has no general high court to hand down rulings in such a novel instance as this in Boston. Rather, its leadership has usually avoided stepping on toes whenever possible.

To pass over to such a sensitive, trouble-avoiding body the handling of a jurisdictional dispute involving a substantial part of the vegetable and fruit supply of New England homes had little chance of producing results, it is said, and in fact did yield none.

Rather, it is felt here by many, the National War Labor Board at Washington cannot indefinitely escape responsibility for stepping in on jurisdictional rivalries. It has taken control over all other. Its lack of policy on this unwanted field tends to handicap the older labor agencies to which the unpleasant job descends.

Prof. Lamb Wins Nichols Medal

Prof. Arthur B. Lamb, Dean of the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences of Harvard University, recently received the 1943 William H. Nichols Medal of the New York Section of the American Chemical Society at a joint meeting of the Section and the Society of Chemical Industry at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York City.

Professor Lamb was cited by Prof. William C. MacTavish of New York University, Chairman of the Jury of Award, "for his investigations in inorganic and physical chemistry, leadership in defense against poison gas, and as a teacher, administrator, and editor."

Dean Frank C. Whitmore of Pennsylvania State College spoke on "Arthur B. Lamb—The Man," and Prof. James W. McBain of Stanford University on "The Work of the Medallist." Dr. Charles M. Frey, Chairman of the New York Section, presided.

No Ration Coupon For Dry Peas And Beans for Planting

In a sudden reversal of rulings last night which put the public on the honor system, the Office of Price Administration provided for the unrestricted sale of dry peas, beans, or lentils—without ration coupons, certificates, or other red tape—provided the seeds are marked as such and are purchased for planting, not for eating, purposes.

At first, OPA officials had feared that some persons might try to avoid rationing by buying the seeds — beans particularly — and eating them. It was pointed out, however, that most such vegetable seeds are sprayed with preserving solutions which render them unfit for eating. While the OPA had provided that gardeners could buy seed peas, beans, or lentils without using ration coupons, the former regulation required that those planting Victory Gardens must go to their ration boards and obtain special certificates entitling them to the needed seeds.

But with the planting season already at hand, and with ration boards too busy, the restrictions on seed have now been revoked.

Meat Shortage? Latest Solution: Shark 'Steaks'

With raja fish, whiting, and other seafood species little known to the average householder coming into wider use because of the meat shortage, the very latest thing to be offered to bolster the nation's food supply is "shark steaks."

Government fisheries officials at Boston hailed the announcement from Washington concerning shark as being of far more importance than appeared on the surface. Some of the local men already have eaten the shark meat in "kippered or lightly smoked form" and it "has a taste fully equal to that of smoked salmon," they declared today.

The now highly prized swordfish steaks, it was pointed out, were once considered unfit for food. The shark of the soupfin type has been taken by fishermen for some years for the liver oil it yields. Instead of tossing it back into the sea, the shark can be brought to port and add 2,000,000 pounds to the nation's food supply, Government men estimate.

Boston Symphony Host to Services

A second free concert for men and women in the armed forces is to be given on Sunday, March 28, at 7 p. m., by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky conducting, in Symphony Hall, it was announced today.

Persons in uniform will be permitted one extra ticket each for a civilian friend. Tickets may be obtained by mail or in person at the USO Greater Boston Soldiers and Sailors Committee, 199 Washington Street, Boston.

Orchestra and conductor are donating their services for this concert. The program will be announced later.

SPRING OVERCOATS

Spring-weight overcoats are almost all-year-round utilities in New York's climate — and at many other points throughout the country. Purchased now as a Spring Coat, one will serve also for Fall, for many mild days in Winter—and made of one of Brook Brothers' long-wearing materials and cut in one of Brooks Brothers' long-lived patterns, for many seasons to come.

Spring Overcoats, $62 to $110

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Bach at Harvard — 'Vickie' Tonight

24 Preludes And Fugues Of Book I Heard

By Winthrop P. Tryon

To say that Erwin Bodky, harpsichordist and clavecinist, was greeted by a capacity house at Cambridge last night, when he appeared to give a concert of early music under the auspices of the Germanic Museum of Harvard University, would be to make correct report; only, the auditorium in which he performed was very small, and had to be if the people in attendance were to hear his playing on reproductions of ancient instruments.

The place he filled with favored and eager listeners was the Exhibition Room of the building lately erected at the southeastern angle of the college grounds and named the Houghton Library. It makes exactly the right sort of nook for the evening's purpose—presentation of music of Bach on keyboard mechanisms like those for which he wrote his secular compositions.

The program comprised the 24 Preludes and Fugues of the "Well-Tempered Clavier," Vol. 1, which Mr. Bodky in an introductory talk spoke of as a single work, designed in part for clavichord and in part for harpsichord. What gives his enterprise novelty is his theory that the different pieces, by their character and style, show whether they were composed for the delicate, tinkling clavichord or the more resonant harpsichord.

He noted that he determined the question by trying each prelude and fugue on both types of instrument as he found them surviving in their original shape in museums. He reasoned it out that 14 of them fit the clavichord, because they want an even power of tone; and that the remaining 10 suit the harpsichord, because they demand dynamic variety.

To pick out a couple of items that seemed, from the playing, to verify Mr. Bodky's idea, take the Prelude and Fugue for Three Voices in D minor—plainness and downrightness of it certainly correspond with the simplicity of the clavichord; then take the Prelude and Fugue for Four Voices in A minor—the sustained, assertive harmonies and the cadenza-like runs of the prelude are without question appropriate to the pompous, even though not loud, sonorities of the harpsichord.

It is remarked sometimes of the preludes and fugues that they stand on the mathematical order of musical creations; and no doubt they do, but a British student of old-school counterpoint, strong in analysis, points out spots where Bach gets his fugal subjects and answers in dislocated relations and where otherwise he transgresses rules. Those may be instances, let us fancy, of Bach's going "modern."

Supplementary Concerts

An additiona concert by the Trapp Family, on the afternoon of March 21, and another program of monologues by Cornelia Otis Skinner, afternoon of April 18, both in the Copley Plaza ballroom, are announced to supplement Aaron Richmond's Celebrity Series.

Quintet From 'Kiss and Tell' at the Wilbur

Left to right are Joan Caulfield, John Harvey, Bob White, Robert Keith, and Jessie Royce Landis.

Novelty by Tudor For Spring Season Of Ballet Theater

Antony Tudor's "Romeo and Juliet" will receive its world première during Ballet Theater's forthcoming Spring season at the Metropolitan Opera House, April 1-May 2, and David Lichine's "Helen of Troy," which had a successful initial showing in Detroit, its New York première.

Of the five revivals scheduled, four are of works new to this company's repertoire. They are: Balanchine's restaging of his "Apollon Musagète," with Vera Zorina as guest artist (and also taking the title role in "Helen of Troy"); Massine's "Three-Cornered Hat" and "Capriccio Espagnol," with Argentinita in the leading feminine roles, and also his "Boutique Fantasque." Tudor's "Judgment of Paris," the fifth revival, has been presented by the company before.

Other guests for the season will be Adolph Bolm, playing his old role of the Blackamoor in "Petrouchka" for the first time in over 20 years, Igor Stravinsky conducting the performances of this work; and Agnes de Mille, reappearing in her "Three Virgins and a Devil."

There will be no performances during the week of April 19-24, or on April 8 and 9, when the company will be playing Philadelphia.

Chavchavadze March 20

George Chavchavadze, Russian pianist, will give a recital in Jordan Hall on Saturday afternoon, March 20. Mr. Chavchavadze's concert which was scheduled for last Saturday afternoon in New England Mutual Hall was suddenly and unavoidably postponed.

Opening Tonight

At the Copley—"Vickie," farce, presented early in the season in New York, about women rejected for various war services who organize their own group. Fritzi Scheff, Raymond Hackett, Sally O'Neil, Virginia Smith, J. C. Nugent, and Mabel Acker will be in the cast assembled by Edward Gould. Curtain at 8:30.

Seats for Guild Musical

Tickets for the Theater Guild's musical, "Away We Go," went on sale Monday at the Colonial.

The orchestra for the show is said to be the largest of its kind for a musical comedy in the past decade. Twelve violins will be included among the instruments. Joseph Schwartzdorf will conduct.

No two of the 200 costumes are alike. They have been designed by Miles White, who was the designer for "The Pirate" and "Ziegfeld Follies."

To South America

Miriam Winslow, soon to fly to Buenos Aires, where she plans to study, teach, tour and eventually to form a South American ballet company, will offer seven new solos in her farewell program at the New York Times Hall, Wednesday night, March 10. The costumes have been designed by Louise Bruné and John Pratt; Marion Rosette will be the assisting pianist, and Marguerite d'Anguera the percussionist.

Sydney Franklin's next production for Metro will be a film based on Alice Duer Miller's poem, "The White Cliffs of Dover," starring Irene Dunne and Roddy McDowall, and directed by Clarence Brown.

On the Screen

Deanna Durbin's next picture for Universal is in preparation with Charles Winninger in the cast.

Danny Kaye, until recently in "Let's Face It," in New York, is to appear in Samuel Goldwyn's production of "Up in Arms," with Dinah Shore.

Blanche Ring, long prominent in musical comedy, has started work under a screen contract with Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer.

The last film made by Fitz Lang in France, "The Last Will of Dr. Mabuse," is soon to be presented for the first time in America at the World Theater, New York.

Samuel Goldwyn is preparing the production of "The North Star," a film about the effect of the Nazi invasion upon the children of a Russian village. Lillian Hellman is writing the story and Anne Baxter will have a leading role.

Mrs. Roosevelt On Radio Over WEEI Tonight

The Daily Dialer

By the Radio Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, guest at the thirty-first anniversary banquet of the Girl Scouts, Inc., New York, will speak on "Voluntary Leadership and Youth in Wartime," CBS-WEEI, 10:30 p. m.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, speaks tonight on "The Size of Our Army," NBC-WBZ, 9 p. m.

Alfred Wallenstein conducts his "Sinfonietta" in a program consisting of Romeau's "Castor and Pollux"; Scott's "Summer Gardens," and "Mozartiana" by Tchaikovsky, MBS-WNAC, 11:30 p. m.

Conrad Thibault, baritone, Vivian della Chiesa, soprano, and Evelyn MacGregor, contralto, sing a group of modern ballads on "The American Melody Hour," CBS-WEEI, 7:30 p. m.

The Columbia Broadcasting System presents Raymond Scott and his Orchestra in Jazz Laboratory, a new type of musical program which is to be experimental in its treatment of the works of contemporary composers. The first offering is a ballet by by Mr. Scott, entitled "Fifinella." Jimmy Dorsey, the first guest, will play a saxophone selection called "Fingerbreaker," CBS-WEEI, 10 p. m.

Deems Taylor, music commentator, and José Iturbi, pianist, are guests on the George Burns-Gracie Allen program, CBS-WEEI, 9 p. m.

Thurman Arnold speaks tonight at a dinner in Washington given in honor of his appointment as Associate Justice of the District Court of Appeals, MBS and FM, 10:45 p. m. (not heard on WNAC).

Wednesday

Major Ruth Cheney Streeter, new Commandant of the Women in the Marine Corps, will be heard on MBS-WNAC, 4:30 p. m.

Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursdays of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

New Station

Massachusetts

Springfield—Series, March 15 to 20, inc., 8:45 a. m., WSPR, 1270kc.

Aircraft Warning Service Needs Volunteers

War Activities in New England

Too few volunteers have responded to the call of the Army's Boston Information Center for aircraft warning service, it was disclosed today by the Center's Public Relations Office, which pointed out that this essential service may be inadequately manned if Germany's recent threat to bomb Boston and other Atlantic cities is carried out.

Col. Minthorne W. Reed, Wing Commander of the B. I. C., under the First Fighter Command, had called for 800 civilian men and women to replace Waacs who are due for other assignment. Since his call a week ago, not one-tenth has been recruited, it was disclosed.

While unable to specify the exact duties for the volunteers, the Center did explain that they could be served on comparatively short shifts.

The Center cannot assume that there will be no bombing of Boston, the Commander emphasized.

To cope with the German threat, "or any other threat of aerial attack," explained Colonel Reed, "faultless teamwork must be practiced, time and time again, between the civilian volunteers at the B. I. C. and our fighter pilots. We need you now," he said in his appeal.

Volunteers are requested to sign up by mail at Box 36, North Postal Annex, Boston, or personally at the Public Safety Committee, 18 Tremont Street.

Honor Brookliner

Among the recent awards of Navy and Marine Medals recently announced by the Navy Department was one to Lieut. John H. Cunningham, Jr., of Brookline, who was a member of a submarine crew that sank 29,600 tons of enemy merchant shipping. His citation complimented him for "extremely heroic and courageous conduct during a highly successful and aggressive submarine war patrol in waters occupied by combatant forces."

N. E. Enlistees

Northeastern University's first group of enlisted reserves are to leave next Tuesday morning for Fort Devens, including 55 freshmen and 38 upperclassmen who completed their term on Jan. 30.

Pre-Flight Class

A free pre-flight course for secondary or high school teachers' starts Thursday at Harvard's Graduate School of Education, under the Civil Aeronautics Administration, it was announced today. The course was designed for teachers who will give high school courses in pre-flight aeronautics.

S.S. Fuller

The S.S. Margaret Fuller, launched March 6 by California Shipbuilding Corporation at Los Angeles Harbor, honors Sarah Margaret Fuller, journalist and social reformer, who was born near Boston in 1810.

Daughter of a lawyer and graduate of Harvard, she learned Latin at the age of six and read Shakespeare, Cervantes and Moliere before she reached her 'teens. She became the editor in Boston of "Dial," Transcendentalists' journal and published "Woman" in 1845. Her book, "Summer on the Lakes," published in 1846, attracted the attention of Horace Greeley, who hired her as literary critic for his New York Tribune.

While visiting Italy in 1847 she married Marquis Orsoli. After residing in Florence, they sailed for New York aboard the vessel Elizabeth, which was wrecked, drowning them and their infant son.

As "Calship No. 148," the Fuller was sponsored by Mrs. William Jennings Bryan II, wife of the Los Angeles Port Customs Collector.

All Children 'In'

Waac Auxiliary Edith Kalweit of Nanticoke, Pa., who has just arrived for duty at Camp Edwards, disclosed that all six of her mother's children are in armed service: her five brothers, in the Army, have ranks ranging from corporal to captain.

Navy Commissions

In renewing its call for more volunteers, the Office of Navy Officer Procurement here today stressed the continual need for men with college degrees for sea duty (21-38 years of age), air combat intelligence (25-50 years), supply corps (21-50 years), electronics (19-50 years), construction battalions (21-50 years), and special programs.

These programs include the "military government program" to train administrators for liberated territories particularly in the Far East; control materials, for production lines; anti-submarine warfare; production analyzers and expediters, and commissary officers.

8 Bay State Men On Casualty List

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The names of eight Massachusetts men were among those of 124 United States soldiers wounded in action and 69 killed in action, the War Department announced yesterday.

The announcement includes casualties in the Alaskan, Asiatic, European, North African, South Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas.

The Massachusetts men included:

Wounded, European Area

Phinney, Private First Class Theodore W.—Mrs. Louise Phinney, mother, Somerville.

Wounded, North African Area

Skogsberg, First Lieut. Paul L.—Mrs. Eleanor S. Skogsberg, wife, Worcester.
Walden, Private Donald C.—Mrs. Maydie D. Walden, mother, Danvers.

Wounded, South Pacific Area

Gogas, Corp. George M.—George S. Gogas, father, Haverhill.
Katz, Sergeant Nathan—Mrs. Rebecca Katz, mother, Lynn.

Killed, European Area

Gouche, Corp. Casimer—Mrs. Ann Stec, sister, Cambridge.
Mish, Private Edward—Mrs. Nellie Mish, mother, Fall River.

Killed, North African Area

Levin, Major Clarence—Mrs. Clarence Levin, wife, Dorchester.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, March 10

12 noon WMEX 1510 kc.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News: Novelty Knicknacks.
3:15 p. m.—Mildred W. Carlson, talk.
3:30 p. m.—Variety Matinee.
4:00 p. m.—News: Organ Moods.
4:15 p. m.—"Five of a Kind."
4:30 p. m.—String Time.
4:45 p. m.—Jack Dalton, songs.
5:00 p. m.—News; Swing Shift.
5:30 p. m.—Waltz Time.
6:00 p. m.—News: Music: News.
6:30 p. m.—Three Suns Trio.
6:45 p. m.—Uncle Sam, drama.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Le Mar Trio: Charioteers.
7:45 p. m.—Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
8:00 p. m.—News; Band.
8:15 p. m.—Eyes & Ears of the Air Force.
8:30 p. m.—Concert Hall.
9:00 p. m.—Sign off.

W34B, Boston (443), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Stanley Dixon, news.
3:15 p. m.—Shady Valley Folks.
4:00 p. m.—Walter Compton, news.
4:15 p. m.—Across the Footlights.
4:30 p. m.—Bridgeport String Ensemble.
5:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.; Sheelah Carter, News.
5:15 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup: Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Frazier Hunt, news comment.
6:45 p.m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr.
7:15 p. m.—The Johnson Family; sketch.
7:30 p. m.—"Evening Moods."
8:00 p. m.—"Singin' Sam."
8:15 p. m.—Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:30 p. m.—"Pass in Review": Army Activities.
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, News.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—Mystery Drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, News.
10:15 p. m.—Art Kassell's Orchestra.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, News.
10:45 p. m.—Thurman Arnold, talk.
11:00 p. m.—Service.
11:15 p. m.—Dance Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta": Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.

Today on Short Waves

London—6:00 p. m.—News from home, British children in Canada and the U. S. A. GSP, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
London—6:30 p. m.—Into Battle, GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
Melbourne—7:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.
London—8:00 p. m.—Current Events. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—George Blake, Talk. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
Guatemala—9:40 p. m.—Echoes from Hollywood. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
Chungking—10:00 p. m.—News in English; Music. XGOY, 6.11 meg., 6.11 meg., 49 m.
London—10:00 p. m.—Theatre. GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRC, 2.92 meg., 102 m.
Melbourne—10:25 p. m.—American Soldiers Calling Home. VLG6, 15.23 meg., 19.6 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Wilbur—"Kiss and Tell," by F. Hugh Herbert. Presented by George Abbott. Featuring Jessie Royce Landis, Robert Keith. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday at 2:30. (Last week.)

Copley—"Vickie," comedy by S. N. Herzig, presented by Edward Gould. Featuring Fritzi Scheff, Sally O'Neil, Raymond Hackett, J. C. Nugent, and Virginia Smith. 8:30.

Music

Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street—Fourth concert by the Stradivarius Quartet in the series of six illustrating the history of the string quartet. 8:15.

Longy School of Music, Cambridge—Open House Concert. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Bijou—"Sing of the Wolf," Michael Whelan. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3, 5:50, 8:40. "The Big Shot," Humphrey Bogart. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10.

Esquire—"The Pied Piper," Monty Woolley. 3, 6:15, 9:30. "The Magnificent Ambersons," Joseph Cotton, Dolores Costello. 1:20, 4:35, 7:50.

Exeter—"You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:45, 5, 8:05. "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. 3, 6:05, 9:20.

Fenway—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 12:45, 3:35, 6:30, 9:35. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:30 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:10.

Fine Arts—"Gone With the Wind," Vivien Leigh, Clark Gable. 1, 4:40, 8:20.

Kenmore—"The Navy Comes Through," Pat O'Brien, George Murphy. 1, 4, 7, 9:40. "Moonlight in Havana," Allan Jones. 2:50, 5:30, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Calaboose," Jimmy Rogers. 6:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:30, 6:10, 9. "They Got Me Covered," Bob Hope, Dorothy Lamour. 10:40 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10.

Majestic—"Fantasia," 10 a. m., 12:13, 2:26, 4:39, 6:53, 9:05. Pathe News, 12:04, 2:17, 4:30, 6:43, 8:56.

Metropolitan—"Yankee Doodle Dandy," James Cagney, Walter Huston. 10 a. m., 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. "The Fighting Engineers," Richard Travis, Robert Armstrong, James Flavin. 12:25, 3:10, 6, 8:45.

Modern—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:40, 6:40, 9:35. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 9, 11:45 a. m., 2:35, 5:35, 8:30.

Normandie—"Squadron Leader X," Eric Portman, Ann Dvorak. 10:20 a. m., 12:50, 2:33, 6, 8:40. "Saludos Amigos." 9:30 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:10, 7:50, 10:30.

Old South Theater—"Little Isles of Freedom," "People of Russia," "Arsenals of Might," "U. S. Navy Band," cartoons and latest newsreels. Continuous 9 a. m. to 11 p. m.

Orpheum—"Random Harvest," Ronald Colman, Greer Garson. 10:15 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:55, 9:45.

Paramount—"The Black Swan," Tyrone Power, Maureen O'Hara. 9:40 a. m., 12:40, 3:45, 6:45, 9:50. "Street of Chance," Burgess Meredith, Claire Trevor. 11:15 a. m., 2:15, 5:20, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Shadow of a Doubt," Teresa Wright. 9:45 a. m., 12:50, 3:55, 7, 10:10. Stage Show: 11:40 a. m., 2:45, 5:50, 9.

Scollay—"Star Spangled Rhythm," Bing Crosby, Bob Hope. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:40, 6:30, 9:25. "Truck Busters," Richard Travis. 11:40 a. m., 2:40, 5:25, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Fighting Freighters," "Our Second Front," "People of Russia," "Glimpses of Ontario," "Arsenals of Might," "Basketeers," "Duck Soup," "Der Fuehrer's Face," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Random Harvest," Greer Garson, Ronald Colman. 12:35, 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

Telepix—"People of Russia," "Winter Sports at Lake Placid," "Basketball," "Pete Smith," "Der Fuehrer's Face," "Ontario Travelogue," 30 minutes of world news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd. 9:45 a. m., 12:40, 3:20, 6:05, 8:50. "The Great Impersonation," Ralph Bellamy. 11:10 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:30, 10:10.

Tremont—"Gentleman After Dark," 10:45 a. m., 1:55, 5:50, 8:20. "You Were Never Lovelier," Fred Astaire, Rita Hayworth. 9 a. m., 12:10, 3:20, 6:25, 9:45.

Uptown—"Quiet Please, Murder," Gail Patrick, George Sanders. 1:05, 4:35, 8:10. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. 2:20, 5:50, 9:20.

Washington Street Olympia—"Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, A. Smith. 11:05 a. m., 2:30, 5:55, 9:20. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:30, 7:55.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold, Ann Harding. 1:45, 7:45.

Allston: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "London Blackout Murder." 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean. 1:45, 8.

Regent: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Atlantic Convoy," J. Beal, V. Field. 2. Continuous from 6:45.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Flying Fortress," Richard Greene. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 1:30.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Cairo," Jeanette MacDonald. "Smiling Ghost."

Coolidge Corner: "Now, Voyager," Bette Davis, Paul Henreid. "Always in My Heart."

Cleveland Circle: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, A. Smith. "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary. 1:45, 8.

CAMBRIDGE—Central: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. 2, 8.

University: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. 3, 6:10, 9:20. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones. 1:40, 4:45, 8.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Ice Capades Revue," Eilen Drew, R. Denning. "Boss of Big Town," John Litel, Florence Rice.

Codman Square: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 8.

Franklin: "Reunion in France," Joan Crawford, Philip Dorn. "Eyes in the Night," Edward Arnold. 1:45, 8.

Strand: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 7:45.

Upham's Corner: "Gay Sisters," Barbara Stanwyck, George Brent. 11:40 a. m., 3:40, 7:40. "Ziegfeld Girl," 1:30, 5:30, 9:20.

EVERETT — Capitol: "Nightmare," Diana Barrymore. 3:27, 8:26. "Seven Miles From Alcatraz," James Craig, Bonita Granville. 2:10, 7, 9:45.

Park: "You Can't Take It With You," Jean Arthur, Lionel Barrymore. "Over My Dead Body."

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent. 1:45, 8.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Pittsburgh," Marlene Dietrich, John Wayne. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny. "Just Off Broadway," Lloyd Nolan. 2:15, 8.

MALDEN—Granada: "The Great Gildersleeve," Harold Peary, Freddy Mercer. 1:30, 4:46, 8:02. "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Cary Grant, Ginger Rogers. 2:43, 5:59, 9:15.

Mystic: "The Silver Queen," George Brent, Priscilla Lane. 1:55, 8:27. "Ice Capades Revue," Ellen Drew, Richard Denning. 3:25, 7, 9:55.

Orpheum: "Tish," Marjorie Main, Zasu Pitts. 2:05, 8. "This Gun for Hire," Alan Ladd, Veronica Lake. 3:30, 9:30.

Strand: "Reunion in France," John Wayne, Joan Crawford. 3:05, 8:20. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 7, 10.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "The Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "The McGuerins From Brooklyn," William Bendix.

Fellsway: "Seven Days' Leave," Victor Mature, Lucille Ball. "That Other Woman," Virginia Gilmore, James Ellison. 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle, Mary Beth Hughes.

NATICK—Colonial: "Gentleman Jim," Errol Flynn, Alexis Smith. "Over My Dead Body," Milton Berle. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 2, 8.

NEWTON—Paramount: "White Cargo," Hedy Lamarr, Walter Pidgeon. "Affairs of Martha," Marsha Hunt. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Seven Sweethearts," Kathryn Grayson, Van Heflin. "Quiet, Please, Murder," George Sanders, Gail Patrick. 2, 8.

Strand: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Time to Kill," Lloyd Nolan. 2, 8.

ROSLINDALE—Rialto: "Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton, Brian Donlevy. "The McGuerins from Brooklyn."

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Thunderbirds," Gene Tierney, Preston Foster. "Palm Beach Story," Claudette Colbert, Joel McCrea.

Strand: "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, Anna Lee. "Treat 'Em Rough," Eddie Albert, Peggy Morin.

Capitol: "Stand By for Action," Charles Laughton, Robert Taylor, Brian Donlevy. "The Undying Monster," James Ellison, Heather Angel.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camea: "Moon and Sixpence," George Sanders, Herbert Marshall. "Pierre of the Plains." 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD — Wakefield: "Mummy's Tomb," Lon Cheney, Dick Foran. 2:17, 8:02. "When Johnny Comes Marching Home," Allan Jones, Jane Frazee. 3:32 9:17.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Once Upon a Honeymoon," Ginger Rogers, Cary Grant. "Forest Rangers," Fred MacMurray, Paulette Goddard. 2, 8.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "My Sister Eileen," Rosalind Russell, Brian Aherne. 2, 8.

Coolidge: "Who Done It?" Abbott and Costello. "Manila Calling," Lloyd Nolan, Carole Landis. 2, 8.

WAVERLEY—Strand: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "Busses Roar," Richard Travis, June Bishop.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Mrs. Miniver," Greer Garson, Walter Pidgeon. "March of Time—One Day of War." 2:15 and 7:45 daily, except Sundays.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "George Washington Slept Here," Jack Benny, Ann Sheridan. "You Can't Escape Forever," George Brent, Brenda Marshall. 1:30, 7:45.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Henry Aldrich, Editor," Jimmy Lydon. "Flying Tigers," John Wayne, J. Carroll.

AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

KEITH MEMORIAL
LAUGH WEEK!
2nd BOB · DOROTHY HOPE · LAMOUR
THEY GOT ME COVERED
PLUS CALABOOSE JIMMY ROGERS MARY BRIAN

MAJESTIC • LAST WEEK
ORIGINAL UNCUT VERSION
WALT DISNEY'S
FANTASIA
with STOKOWSKI
CONT.-POP. PRICES

NOW! METROPOLITAN
JAMES CAGNEY in
"YANKEE DOODLE DANDY"
Plus "The Fighting Engineers"

PARAMOUNT and FENWAY NOW
Tyrone POWER · Maureen O'HARA
"THE BLACK SWAN"
in Technicolor
Plus "STREET OF CHANCE"

(BOSTON STAGE)

WILBUR—LAST 7 TIMES—Mat. Wed.
"CAVALCADE OF LAUGHS
FUNNIEST PLAY OF THE SEASON"
—Norton, Post
GEORGE ABBOTT'S COMEDY HIT
KISS and TELL
HEW COMEDY BY F. HUGH HERBERT
with JESSIE ROYCE LANDIS • ROBERT KEITH

WILBUR 1 week only Beg. Monday Mar. 15 SEATS THURS.
OSCAR SERLIN presents Prior to Broadway The Family
By VICTOR WOLFSON
Based on Prize Novel by NINA FEDOROVA
with Lucile WATSON • Carol GOODNER • Evelyn VARDEN
Nicholas CONTE • Elisabeth FRASER • Arnold KORFF
EVES.: 55c to $2.75; WED. and SAT. MATS: 55c to $2.20 (Tax Incl.)

SEATS NOW
THE THEATRE GUILD'S MUSICAL COMEDY
"AWAY WE GO!"
• Music by RICHARD RODGERS
• Books and Lyrics by OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN, 2d
• Directed by ROUBEN MAMOULIAN
COLONIAL—Beg. MAR. 15 MATS. TUES. SAT.

NEW YORK (MOVIES)

ROBERT Donat in THE YOUNG MR. PITT with ROBERT MORLEY
PHYLLIS CALVERT · JOHN MILLS
Released by 20th Century-Fox

In Person Miss Grace Moore
America's Queen of Song
And Other Big Acts!
Roxy 7th Ave. 50th St.
Doors Open 10:30 a. m.

• Today thru Thursday, March 11 •
PLAZA 58th at MADISON
JAMES CAGNEY winner of ACADEMY AWARD as GEORGE M. COHAN
YANKEE DOODLE DANDY
at 12:45 3:00 5:15 7:30 9:45 p.m.

RADIO CITY MUSIC HALL
50th St. & 6th Ave. Doors Open A. M.
SAMUEL GOLDWYN Presents
BOB HOPE · DOROTHY LAMOUR
"They Got Me Covered".
GALA STAGE REVUE · SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
1st Mezzanine Seats Reserved Circle 6-4600

NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Very new perfection"—Sun
ANGEL STREET
With JOHN EMERY JUDITH EVELYN LEO G. CARROLL
Staged by SHEPARD TRAUBE
GOLDEN, W. 45th, EVGS. INCL. SUN. 8:40
Matinees Saturday and Sunday 2:40
Seats for next 6 weeks. Mail Orders Now.

17th Month! THE HIT THAT WON THE CRITICS' PRIZE
Clifton WEBB Peggy WOOD Leonora CORBETT Mildred NATWICK
BLITHE SPIRIT
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
BOOTH THEA., 45th off B'way. Evgs. Incl. Sun. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2:40

"A box-office hit, it is gay and heart-warming."—LIFE MAGAZINE
BROCK PEMBERTON presents
JANIE 7th MONTH Laugh Riot!
by Josephine Bentham & Herschel Williams
Directed by ANTOINETTE PERRY
PLAYHOUSE, 48 St., E. of B'way. No Mon. Perf. Evgs. incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Sat. 2:40, Sun. at 3

NEW YORK (STAGE)
NEW LOW PRICES
BEST SEATS $2. ALL PERFS.
JUNIOR MISS
46th St. Thea., West of Broadway. CI. 6-0075
EVGS. (Incl. Sun.) 8:40. (No Perf. Monday).
MATINEES SAT. at 2:40—SUN. at 3; 50c to $2

4th Year! A PERFECT COMEDY —ATKINSON, Times
LIFE WITH FATHER
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 st. 208 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT. 2:40
Mail Orders Promptly Filled

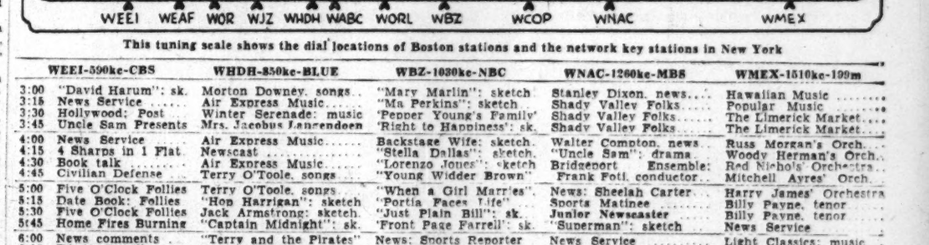
"Big and Generous."—The Christian Science Monitor
50¢ to $1.50 at all Performances except Sat. Evgs. 50c to $2.50 | Plus Tax
Sonja Henie & Arthur M. Wirtz present
STARS ON ICE
CENTER THEATRE, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs. Incl. Sun. 8:40. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Sun.
No Monday Perf. Mail Orders Promptly Filled.

MICHAEL MYERBERG presents
TALLULAH BANKHEAD FREDRIC MARCH FLORENCE ELDRIDGE
THE SKIN of OUR TEETH
with FLORENCE REED
A new comedy by THORNTON WILDER
PLYMOUTH Thea., 45th St. West of B'way. CI. 6-9156
Evgs. 8:40. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:40

LAST 4 WEEKS!
KATHARINE CORNELL presents
THE THREE SISTERS
Judith ANDERSON Edmund GWENN Ruth GORDON Dennis KING
Gertrude MUSGROVE Alexander KNOX Katherine CORNELL
BARRYMORE, W. 47. Evgs. 8:30, Mat. Wed. & Sat. 2:30

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	"David Harum": sk.	Morton Downey, songs	"Mary Marlin": sketch	Stanley Dixon, news	Hawaiian Music
3:15	News Service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch	Shady Valley Folks	Popular Music
3:30	Hollywood: Post	Winter Serenade: music	'Pepper Young's Family'	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
3:45	Uncle Sam Presents	Mrs. Jacobus Jensendoen	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Shady Valley Folks	The Limerick Market
4:00	News Service	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch	Walter Compton, news	Russ Morgan's Orch.
4:15	4 Sharps in 1 Flat	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch	"Uncle Sam": drama	Woody Herman's Orch.
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	"Lorenzo Jones": sketch	Bridgeport Ensemble	Red Nichols' Orchestra
4:45	Civilian Defense	Terry O'Toole, songs	"Young Widder Brown"	Frank Foti, conductor	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Terry O'Toole, songs	"When a Girl Marries"	News: Sheelah Carter	Harry James' Orchestra
5:15	Date Book: Follies	"Hop Harrigan": sketch	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Billy Payne, tenor

Chance Vought Airplanes

Pratt & Whitney Engines

United Aircraft News

A REPORT OF PERFORMANCE AT HOME AND ABROAD

Sikorsky Helicopters

Hamilton Standard Propellers

VOL. I NO. 1 PUBLISHED MONTHLY BY UNITED AIRCRAFT CORPORATION, EAST HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT MARCH, 1943

On the Fighting Front

CORSAIR IN ACTION

Navy's New Shipboard Fighter, Built Around 2,000-hp. Double Wasp, Hits New Highs in Combat Performance

Two thousand horses, packed in a single mighty engine, have hurled an American fighter plane into action for the first time. A Navy announcement from Pearl Harbor disclosed that the Vought Corsair, "the first fighter designed around the 2,000-horsepower Pratt & Whitney aircooled engine", has risen to meet the enemy in the Solomons area. Its first brushes with the enemy have already indicated its superiority over the best the Jap has to offer.

The official announcement declared that the 400-mile-an-hour plane is rated among the fastest high altitude scrappers in the world. The trim lines of the ruggedly graceful Corsair not only conceal the most vicious punch ever packed by a Naval fighter but also help lift this shipboard fighter well over seven miles above sea level, far above enemy ceilings. Up there on top, the report goes on to say, it will outspeed any other model which has thus far seen action.

Secret of the Corsair, already dubbed "The Pilot's Dream," is its heart — the mighty Pratt & Whitney 2,000-horsepower Double Wasp engine. This is the first time in history that such power has been available to Naval fighter pilots.

Built By a Design Team

Another first is the fact that the three major parts—airframe, engine and propeller—have been built by separate units of one corporation acting together as one design team. Chance Vought engineers designed the airframe to get the most out of the power afforded by the Pratt & Whitney Double Wasp; Pratt & Whitney engineers cooperated in the proper design for its installation; while Hamilton Standard engineers developed the propeller best suited to assure that the 2,000 horses would be harnessed most efficiently.

Speed and More Speed

Together the three divisions met the three main requirements—speed, speed and more speed. One of the cleanest airplanes in service, the skin is entirely spot welded and flush riveted to eliminate resistance by tiny rivet heads. Even air scoops have been built into the wing.

Adding to its graceful lines is the distinctive gull wing, developed naturally as the design progressed. The enormous horsepower called for an exceptionally large propeller, necessitating extra height from which to swing clear of the carrier deck. The gull wing solved this problem, and at the same time permitted the wing to spring from the round fuselage at right angles, giving maximum aerodynamic efficiency.

Casablanca Conferees Ride With United's Engines and Propellers

Products of United Aircraft Corporation played their part in speeding the American and British delegations to and from the historic "unconditional surrender" conference at Casablanca. All the airplanes which carried the official parties were equipped with Hamilton Standard propellers and the majority were powered by Pratt & Whitney engines.

The 15,500 mile flight of the American party was made in two types of planes, the C-54 four-engined Douglas transport and the Pan American Clipper. The British officials again used Consolidated four-engined Liberator bombers, the same type used in the historic flights last summer to Cairo and Moscow and to Washington. Significantly, the press reports announced that "They arrived at Casablanca after an uneventful trip, *which fact is worthy of note itself.*"

Blimps Help Clear Atlantic Waters

Goodyear blimps on ceaseless patrol have helped make the American shoreline unhealthy for U-boats.

Powered with Pratt & Whitney engines and equipped with Hamilton Standard fixed pitch propellers, these Navy K-ships are operating far from shore in ever-growing numbers. Able to travel faster than a submarine, they can also hover motionless over any spot where it is suspected that a U-boat lies submerged in the hope of escaping detection. Depth bombs do the rest.

Collier Trophy Goes To Army-Airline Team

Air Lines and Army Transport Command Win Coveted Award

The Collier Trophy, for 1942, coveted symbol of achievement in aviation, was recently presented jointly to the Army Air Transport Command and the Air Lines of the United States. Together, they girdled the world with an air transport system—a system carrying materials so precious to fighting men that their value was beyond computation.

In World War I the Government took over major transportation facilities. In this war private enterprise in the form of the air lines not only has met this challenge, but has been so successful in coordinating its abilities and facilities with the Army Air Forces that together these two air transport services have received the highest award given in aviation.

The performance of this brilliant feat reveals the commercial airlines as a timely asset to a nation at war, according to officers of United Aircraft Corporation. It also demonstrates anew the proven dependability of the American-built transports in this global service, over 95 per cent of which are powered by Pratt & Whitney engines, and all of which are driven by Hamilton Standard propellers.

Grumman Wildcats, Guns Empty, Defeat Jap Zeros

Trapped en Route Home, Outnumbered Three to One, Pilots Bluff Enemy and Return Without Loss

Four Marine pilots flying Grumman Wildcats have found they can fight Jap Zeros without bullets.

After using all their ammunition to destroy four Japanese dive bombers and damage three others which they found attacking an American naval force northwest of Guadalcanal, the Wildcats still had to fight their way home with empty guns.

They had flown only about fifteen miles of their long trip back to Henderson Field when a Marine pilot spotted twelve Zeros. The Japs didn't know that the Wildcat guns were empty, but in spite of the odds of three to one in their favor the Zeros came in cautiously. As each Zero dived at an American plane, the Marine next in line pulled up and faced the oncoming Japanese. The Jap didn't like seeing a Wildcat's nose coming straight at him and he'd pull away. The bluff worked again and again because from head-on tracer bullets aren't visible and the Zeros thought they were being fired on. The bluff worked too because in other engagements the Japs had found that they couldn't trade lead on even terms with a Wildcat. The fight continued to within two miles of Henderson Field. The Wildcats were shot up plenty—one of them had twenty bullet holes—but they all came home.

Those boys are members of one of the fabulous Marine outfits whose Pratt & Whitney-powered Wildcats have kept the air over Guadalcanal clear of enemy planes. On one day alone their squadron sent thirty Zeros, two destroyers, and two cargo ships to their ancestors.

ALL-CARGO AIR ROUTE EXTENDED

Using Douglas transport planes stripped down to carry nothing but cargo, Pan American-Grace Airways has completed the last leg of a 5,300-mile all-freight air route supplementing its 8,800-mile Central and South American passenger service. Averaging over one and a half tons of freight per trip, the new line provides aerial freight service between the Canal Zone and Buenos Aires via the West Coast of South America, Lima, Santiago and over the lofty Andes. Hamilton Standard propellers drive these cargo planes all the way.

100,000 Miles–$2.71 Repairs

The equivalent of four times around the world at a cost for repair parts of $2.71. That is a sample record drawn from the service files of Hamilton Standard Propellers division to which engineers point as proof of the rugged durability of its modern precision-built propellers.

Colonial Airlines returned the propeller used in regular commercial service to the factory for normal overhaul. It had flown the equivalent of better than 10 times around the world since its purchase, about four times around since overhaul. Service men found it necessary to replace six minor parts—one washer, two seals, two gaskets and one shim. The list price of the parts replaced was exactly $2.71.

Today's Line-up— America's War Planes in Action

Hamilton Standard propellers	Pratt & Whitney engines	Army	Navy	Manufacturer	Airplane
			Heavy Bombers		
YYYY		B-17		Boeing	Flying Fortress
YYYY	●●●●	B-24	PB4Y	Consolidated	Liberator
			Medium Bombers		
YY		B-25	PBJ	North American	Mitchell
	●●	B-26		Martin	Marauder
YY	●●	B-34	PV	Vega	Ventura
			Light Bombers		
YY	●●	A-20	BD	Douglas	Havoc (Attack)
Y		A-24	SBD	Douglas	Dauntless (Dive)
YY	●●	A-28	PBO	Lockheed	Hudson (Patrol)
Y	●		TBD	Douglas	Devastator (Torpedo)
Y			TBF	Grumman	Avenger (Torpedo)
			Patrol Bombers (Flying Boats)		
YY	●●	OA-10	PBY	Consolidated	Catalina
	●●●●		PB2Y	Consolidated	Coronado
			PBM	Martin	Mariner
			Fighters		
		P-38		Lockheed	Lightning
		P-39		Bell	Airacobra
		P-40		Curtiss	Warhawk
	●	P-47		Republic	Thunderbolt
		P-51		North American	Mustang
Y	●		F4F	Grumman	Wildcat
Y	●		F4U	Chance Vought	Corsair
			Observation Scouts (Seaplanes)		
Y	●		OS2U	Chance Vought	Kingfisher
			Transports		
YY	●●	C-46	R5C	Curtiss	Commando
YY	●●	C-47	R4D1	Douglas	Skytrain
YY	●●	C-53	R4D3	Douglas	Skytrooper
YYYY	●●●●	C-54	R5D	Douglas	Skymaster
YY	●●	C-56	R5O	Lockheed	Lodestar
YYYY	●●●●	C-87		Consolidated	Liberator Express

On the Production Front

One Year of War

Annual Statement Reveals Aircraft Industry Meeting the Supreme Test

EAST HARTFORD, CONN., Mar. 8—Production record of the aviation industry during the first year of America's participation in this war contrasts sharply with that of the first World War.

That is the highlight of the annual report by United Aircraft Corporation to its stockholders for 1942 made public today. It points out that before the last war, there was no American aviation industry and little aeronautical knowledge. No going or proven designs existed. Few American-built airplanes reached combat in spite of vast sums expended during the 18 months of war.

Pearl Harbor, however, found United and the entire industry ready. Designs developed during peacetime were available for immediate production. Before non-aircraft companies could be trained and brought into production, the entire burden of aerial defense of the nation rested squarely upon the small but dynamic aviation industry. Their products have long been in action in every corner of the world.

United Beats Production Schedules

Development of designs to be instantly ready for national emergency was the goal toward which United and its predecessor companies pointed for almost two decades, the report states. Thanks to this deliberate policy, United itself turned out more aircraft engines, propellers and airplanes last year than were called for even by the expanded schedules put into effect a year ago. Simultaneously, it helped licensee companies into production of its designs, devoted itself to improving its types, and developed still more advanced models.

With the welfare of the nation regarded as its first responsibility, United Aircraft, in company with the rest of the aviation industry, has held to two principles laid down in 1926 by the Morrow Board and strongly endorsed ever since by the Army and Navy. *A strong airforce is essential for national security. A sound private industry is the backbone for such a force.* Striving for these objectives, United had a dual responsibility. It had to have unexcelled types available and it had to be flexible enough to absorb the initial shock of quantity production while passing its technique along to others.

War Plans Board Set Up

Every move in the pre-war years was directed toward that end. Long before Germany touched off the holocaust by invading Poland, United had paralleled the Army's M-Day program with its own War Plans Board. At a time when public opinion was cold toward military air development, it farmed out small educational orders to new subcontractors, and it prepared expansion programs designed to be put into effect without delay. In all of this, it had the wholehearted cooperation of the Army and Navy, both of which were handicapped by insufficient appropriations.

How United Aircraft has been and is discharging its responsibility by delivering the desired quantities of highest quality at the lowest practicable cost is now a matter of record. Shipments of engines and propellers from its own and licensee plants comprise a very substantial share of all built in the United States.

Chance Vought Aircraft division is rapidly increasing production of the Corsair Naval fighter, now seeing its first action in the Pacific. Goodyear and Brewster have been taught to build it. The Sikorsky division is developing new experimental types.

Supplies 75 Per Cent of Propellers

Prior to the war, Hamilton Standard had supplied about 75 per cent of all propellers manufactured in this country. From the declaration of war down to January 1, 1943, it has continued to produce approximately 75 per cent of all propellers delivered to the Army and Navy. It has brought out new types and taught other companies to manufacture the propellers it had already designed and perfected. It has literally made it possible for America's war planes to fly.

Pratt & Whitney engines, the report states, are being manufactured not only at East Hartford, but also under license by Ford Motor Co., Buick and Chevrolet divisions of General Motors Corp., Nash-Kelvinator Corp., Continental Motors Corp. and Jacobs Aircraft Engine Co. They began construction of their engine plants in 1940, about the same time United was entering upon its second expansion program — this time for the United States Government. The engine licensees, the report states, have made a most excellent showing, but it takes longer to bring a new plant into production than to expand an existing one. From Pearl Harbor to the beginning of 1943, Pratt & Whitney's shipments have been approximately equal to the aggregate of all its licensees.

The latter, as expected, have averaged 16 to 18 months from delivery of blueprints to quantity production, or about the same time it took in 1917-18. Pearl Harbor, however, found Pratt & Whitney with its designs fully developed. Not only was it able to swing into full production itself without delay but it was able to furnish its designs and know-how to others. To speed their production, Pratt & Whitney has passed on to licensees its philosophy of flexibility in production under which it makes changes, dictated by combat and development experience, without interfering with production. It has furnished them with its complete shop layout, as well as details of tools and fixtures. Its quantity production methods have been substantially followed by all licensees.

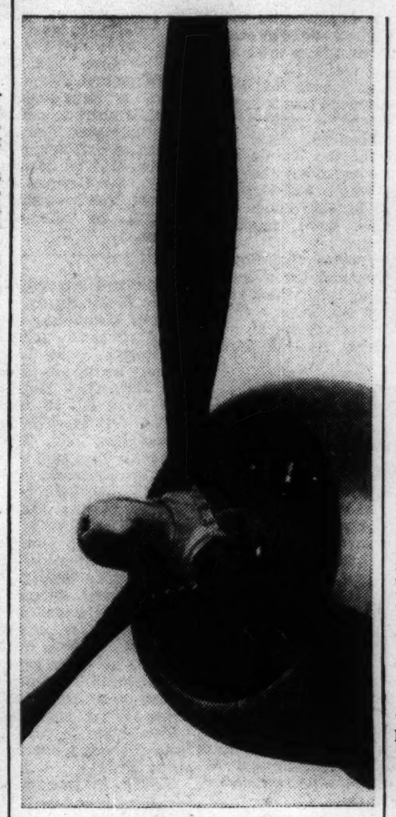
Profits Held to Pre-War Level

Adhering to its conviction of the past two decades that the safety of the nation is its first responsibility, United granted licenses at only nominal fees, $1 per engine for example.

To swell engine production further, it organized last June the Pratt & Whitney Aircraft Corporation of Missouri whose operations already have started in the plant nearing completion at Kansas City. Since this is financed with federal funds, it will be operated without profit or loss to the corporation.

United Aircraft itself, the report points out, has adhered to a program of profit control whereby, as production costs dropped, substantial reductions in prices have been made voluntarily to the Navy, thus carrying out a policy initiated in 1927. Profits, after taxes, have been held substantially to a pre-war level when the company was operating with its own, rather than taxpayers' funds. It has endeavored to discharge to the fullest its responsibilities to the country, its stockholders and its employees, the report states.

U. S. NAVY GIVES PREVIEW OF TOMORROW'S AIRCRAFT



BUSINESS END OF A CORSAIR

Double Wasp engine and Hydromatic propeller that drive the Navy's new fighter at 400 mph.

Writers Shown How Navy and Private Industry Cooperate to Create New Weapons

Aviation is about to move into an entirely new conception of performance made possible by development carried on by aircraft engineers working in close cooperation with the Army and Navy. A glimpse of what is just behind the next cloud bank for aviation was given last month as the United States Navy, acting as host, took a group of outstanding news writers behind the scenes in United Aircraft's East Hartford laboratories.

The first application of the things to come will, of course, be military. Eventually, however, they will open up entirely new vistas for commercial aviation.

Under war time conditions, the writers were unable even to hint at much of the sensationally revolutionary developments they saw. They learned, however, that the potentialities offered by the 2,000-horsepower Double Wasp, believed to be the most potent aircraft engine in the world in true quantity production, are already reaching peak exploitation. Before the enemy can match it, Pratt & Whitney will be ready with engines dwarfing the biggest now available and research engineers are looking even beyond that.

Solving Propeller Problems

Increasing horsepowers and higher altitudes of operation set up ever more difficult propeller problems. Hamilton Standard engineers are meeting this challenge in several distinct and separate ways. They are already testing propellers which will handle horsepowers far above today's maximum. Reporters were allowed to see some of these developments, but for reasons of national security no word of them can be published.

Guests gasped as a Grumman Wildcat and the new Vought Corsair streaked across the field in speed runs to demonstrate a secret development which makes the planes fairly jump through the sky and climb like frightened angels.

Helicopter Steals Show

Stealing the show — as usual — was the Sikorsky Helicopter by which man for the first time has obtained complete mastery of the air. Rising straight up in the air, moving forward, backward, sideways, coming to rest on a snow bank, wheels clear of the ground, playing hide and seek behind snow piles, galloping here and there a few feet off the ground to inspect airplanes parked on the ground and hovering motionless to give the pilot a good look, the Helicopter demonstrated its possibilities for military and naval use.

Back of these marvels is long and patient development work carried on at full tilt in the laboratories. It has been possible to speed development of a new engine tremendously, it was explained, by subjecting each part, from spark plug to supercharger, to tests duplicating actual operating conditions before assembling the complete engine. Only ten years ago it was customary to assemble a new engine, give it an endurance test run and redesign any part that failed. If such practice were now followed, writers were told, it would take 10 to 15 years to develop a new engine at a cost ranging from $50 to $75 million.

Teamwork Counts

The entire development program, it was declared, has been greatly facilitated by the teamwork between Army and Navy and aircraft engineers. The Military, experts in their field, know what performance they require for tactical purposes. Private initiative creates products to meet those needs. Together they bring a steady flow of improvements, thus insuring unequalled quality for American air equipment.

KANSAS CITY, MO. BECOMES AIRCRAFT ENGINE ARSENAL

KANSAS CITY, MO.–Eight months after ground was broken, the gigantic new Pratt & Whitney engine plant here has started operations, heading toward the day when this great Midwest city will be making a major contribution to the supply of aircraft engines for Army and Navy planes.

Rivaling in size the company's home plant, the unit here will eventually reach an annual production rate running into thousands upon thousands of engines.

More than one million square feet of floor space is already under roof. During February machine tools were delivered at the rate of 125 tons a day. Scores are now running. The great new plant designed specifically for the building of 2,000-horsepower Double Wasp engines has taken on the aspects of a working factory. Full production is still several months away. The interval between ground breaking and peak operations will be approximately the same as has been required by the automobile companies to get into the production of airplane engines.

Trained Workers Ready

Drawing upon previous training experience at East Hartford, a carefully worked out training program made it possible to have hundreds of skilled men ready to take their places at machines and benches when the first machines were installed.

Ground was no sooner broken on July 4 last when picked men from this area, who appeared likely material for instructors and foremen, began arriving at East Hartford. Foremen-trainees remained there until the new plant was ready to go. Instructor trainees came back in mid-November.

Waiting for the latter was the new Kansas City training school, equipped with over 100 machine tools and which will ultimately have a capacity for the training of more than 3,500 machine tool operators a month. The new instructors took over immediately the training of the first of the many thousands of workers who will be needed as operations expand.

HELICOPTER DEVELOPMENT WINS REED AWARD FOR SIKORSKY

In addition to being elected an Honorary Fellow, Igor I. Sikorsky has been chosen by the Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences, Inc., New York, to be the recipient of the Institute's annual Sylvanus Reed Award for 1942.

The award is the highest honor which can be conferred by the Institute and has been awarded to only eighteen other people. Mr. Sikorsky was chosen because of his pre-eminence in aeronautics, and the citation accompanying the award read "for the creation and reduction to successful practice of a helicopter of superior controllability".

United Employees Back Fighting Men with War Bonds

Ninety per cent of all the employees of the United Aircraft Corporation have pledged 10 per cent and more of their pay checks to purchase War Bonds. In other words, they make the propellers, the engines and the planes and are paid for their work, but with their purchase of War Bonds they are helping to pay for the very products they build. The total amount of their weekly contribution is approximately $250,000.

Advertisement

Soviet Tightens Grip on Vyazma—Rommel Retreats

Continued from Page 1

enemy from more lines of communication.

Declaring that the "winter battle in the east continues with unabated strength," but that "German troops are masters of the situation on the whole front," the German communiqué said numerous towns, including Valki, some 30 miles west of Kharkov, and Lyubotin, 15 miles west of Kharkov, had been taken by storm.

German broadcasts based on information from the High Command, indicated further retreats west of Moscow were being carried out "according to plan notwithstanding enemy attempts to disturb them."

Heavy fighting, with the Russians on the offensive, was reported on three sides of Orel, to the northwest, southwest, south, and southeast, with the Russians pressing particularly heavy attacks in the northwestern direction where the "fighting was full of vicissitudes," one broadcast said.

Severe fighting also was reported both to the north and south of Staraya Russa, northwest of Moscow.

The capture of Sychevka, 35 miles north of Vyazma on the railway to Rzhev, was announced in a special communiqué, and the offensive then lashed west and southwest from Sychevka, it was indicated.

Russians Advance Towards Smolensk

Hitting hard along the railroad between Gzhatsk and Vyazma, Soviet forces battered their way into the railway station of Sergo-Ivanovskaya, 24 miles northeast of Vyazma, while advance mobile units of the Red Army in the sector west of Gzhatsk thundered into 20 villages along the old Smolensk Road.

All of these drives were building a Russian arc about Vyazma, last German bastion to stand in the old Rzhev - Vyazma - Velikie Luki triangle.

South of this front, the Russians said they took more settlements west and south of Lgov, below Orel. In the latter area the Germans were reported throwing in troops in a series of furious counterattacks, using forces they have been able apparently to shift from other fronts.

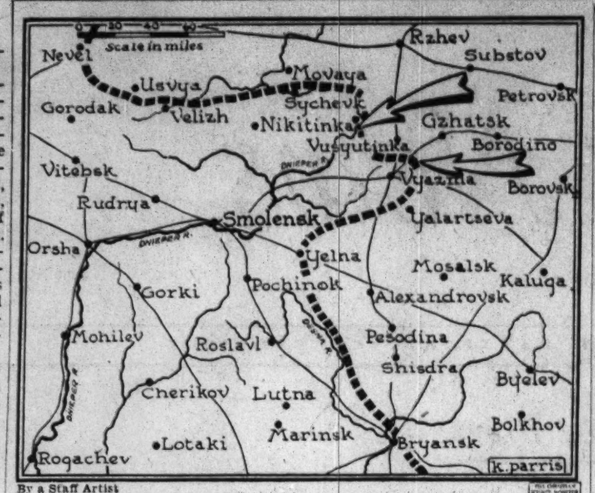
Although the Germans seem to have been able to attain numerical superiority in some sectors, no dispatches from the front have confirmed German assertions that some of their units have stormed to within 12 miles west of Kharkov.

The Russians, however, still were on the defensive southwest of Voroshilovgrad as the Germans mounted heavy attacks supported by tanks and planes, although dispatches said the Germans had been beaten back.

It was felt here that if the Germans had been able to attain superiority in this sector of the Donets Basin, where communications facilities are limited, it is not unreasonable to assume that they have been able to do the same thing to the north, where there are better transport facilities.

The Army newspaper Red Star and the Government organ Izvestia said that sharp fighting for German fortifications along the western bank of the Kasnia and Vazuza Rivers preceded the fall of Sychevka, where 310 German tanks fell into Russian hands and 8,000 Germans were reported killed.

Red Star reported that Soviet troops were menacing the highway southwest of Sychevka which runs to the town of Nikitinka, a third of the way between Sychevka and Smolensk, which lie 115 miles apart.



By a Staff Artist

Close-Up of Soviet Battleline

Close-up of the scene of the main fighting in Russia. White arrows show main points of advance directed at the capture of Vyazma, important German stronghold already half surrounded by converging troops.

North Africa:

Rommel Beaten Back Losing 50 Tanks

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, beaten back when he attempted six assaults from the Mareth Line in southern Tunisia on March 6, has withdrawn his forces deeper into his defenses before Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery, an Allied Headquarters communiqué announced.

Fifty of the Axis tanks were destroyed or captured in the six short, fierce action on Saturday, the communiqué said, raising the total from the previous figure of 33.

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Everett S. Hughes of South Dakota has been named by Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower as Deputy Commander in charge of administrative work for all the American armed forces in North Africa.

General Hughes has been in command of the communications zone since Feb. 12, being Chief of Staff of the Service of Supply.

In his new position, he will handle all supply, training, and personnel problems of the American forces, and the integration of these problems with British forces in this theater.

In the northern sector, the Germans also were forced to withdraw Monday after making an attack near Tamera, seven miles west of Sedjenane, the communiqué said. About 200 prisoners were captured before the enemy called off his attack.

About 100 miles northwest of the Mareth Line, French forces occupied Tozeur, 50 miles southwest of Gafsa, above the Chott Djerid, salt lake.

Allied patrols were reported operating on the outskirts of Gafsa itself.

Rommel Retreats After Setback

Marshal Rommel, smashed back in his experiment in attacking the British Eighth Army, was said to have pulled into the high ground about Hallour and to be continuing his retreat.

There was no indication that General Montgomery was undertaking a pursuit, however, and the communiqué said that only patrol activity was engaged in Monday by the Eighth Army.

Tanks abandoned by the German strategist in front of massed British guns and armor and under a heavy aerial pounding consisted of 3 Mark II, 2 Mark III, 8 new type Mark III, 18 Mark III specials, and 18 Mark IV specials, the communiqué said. The new type Mark IIIs were said to be equipped with 75-millimeter cannon.

In the air, fighter-bombers and fighters of the Western Desert force poured bombs and gunfire on Marshal Rommel's retreating armor and transport and inflicted "considerable damage," the communiqué said. Other Allied fliers carried out similar attacks in the Sedjenane area, where buildings occupied by troops were blown up.

While on a sea sweep, bombers and fighters encountered a large formation of Axis planes and shot down 17, the communiqué said.

Two Allied aircraft are missing from Monday's operations, it was announced.

Flying Fortresses escorted by Lightnings engaged a combined force of 30 Messerschmitt 109s, Focke-Wulf 190s, and Junkers 88s in a 30-minute battle over the Sicilian Straits, and the Fortresses accounted for 10 of the German fighters, while the Lightnings got seven, a military spokesman said.

All told, the Allies announced they accounted for 21 Axis aircraft Monday, losing but two.

In an apparent effort to counter the Fortresses, American airmen said the Junkers 88s, usually employed for bombing, were equipped with heavy-caliber guns and converted to a sort of flying battleship.

The fighting west of Sedjenane, a small station about 40 miles west of Bizerte and 12 miles south of the sea, was described as heavy, with Col. Gen. Jurgen von Arnim, Axis northern commander, launching two half-hearted attacks which resulted in heavy losses for his forces, including 30 smashed vehicles.

The Germans started another local attack to the south along the Mateur-Beja Road, but it was repulsed and the Nazis lost ground.

Marshal Rommel's loss in new tanks was particularly heavy and much greater than first believed. The Mark II specials in British hands weigh about 20 tons and have a two-inch gun. The Mark IV specials weigh 22 tons and have a 75-millimeter gun.

In the Air:

Nuremberg Hit By RAF Bombers

A strong force of RAF bombers attacked Nuremberg and targets in Western Germany Monday night, the British Air Ministry announced.

Nuremberg was hit last by Allied planes in a heavy raid on the night of Feb. 25.

Seven bombers failed to return from Monday's raid.

Some four-motored Lancasters participated in the attack, and at least two squadrons of Canadians took part.

A Berlin radiocast recorded by the Associated Press said large fires were started, and that eight of the raiders were shot down.

Nuremberg is one of the chief German centers for production of the diesel engines which power submarines, and factories there also produce armored vehicles, aircraft engines, electric motors, searchlights, and firing devices for mines. There is also a Messerschmitt factory at Furth in the Nuremberg area.

In the Feb. 25 raid, the last heavy blast at the city since last August, a large force of bombers cascaded tons of explosives.

Parade of Bombers Flies Over Coast

The number of planes which the Nazis claimed to have destroyed indicated in itself that the raid was carried out in force. This was borne out by observers on the British south coast, who said they had heard a steady procession of bombers heading toward the continent for more than an hour Monday evening.

The Vichy Radio said British planes also were over the Netherlands.

The RAF raid, which came as Britain enjoyed another free night from attack by enemy planes, was a swift follow-up to an assault by American Flying Fortresses and Liberators on the important railway centers on Rouen and Rennes in France.

The American bombers were credited with shooting down more than a score of German fighter planes which swarmed about them in a futile attempt to break up the raid. RAF and Allied fighters which escorted the bombers were reported to have brought down five additional enemy planes. The allies lost 4 bombers and two fighters.

An air alarm was sounded in midafternoon Tuesday in London.

The alert was the second sounded this week in the British Capital. The previous one was early Monday morning when one plane from a group of about 25 attacking the coast slipped over the city and was driven off by a thick barrage.

Tuesday's alarm was the first in daylight in nearly a month. The last one was Feb. 10. The last time bombs were dropped in London was Jan. 20 when Nazi fighter-bombers darted through the flak ring and bombed a school, killing 47 pupils and teachers.

New Guinea:

Japanese Planes Raid Coastal Area

A Japanese air fleet of nine bombers and 13 Zero fighters swept in on the flank of Allied forces south of Buna Monday and sank a small cargo vessel on the New Guinea coast, an Allied Headquarters communiqué said.

Allied planes intercepted the Japanese attack and shot down one medium bomber and one Zero, the war bulletin said.

It also announced that 89 Japanese survivors of the Battle of the Bismarck Sea had been killed by Allied shore patrols after drifting ashore on the coast of New Guinea and on Goodenough Island, off the New Guinea coast. Three more were captured on Goodenough Island and five escaped but were being pursued, it was declared.

A spokesman for Gen. Douglas MacArthur voiced the caution about underestimating Japanese air power in this area as a result of jubilation over the recent destruction of the Japanese convoy.

Allied airmen, meanwhile, carried out raids on Japanese positions in Netherlands New Guinea, on the Tanimbari Islands, on Timor Island, and at Finschhafen in northeastern New Guinea, the communiqué said. No enemy aerial interception was noted.

The airdrome at Fuiloro was the target on Timor Island and a number of enemy planes on the ground were reported destroyed.

Mediterranean:

Second Canadian Corvette Sunk

The sinking of the Weyburn, second Canadian corvette to be lost in Mediterranean waters, was announced by Navy Minister Angus MacDonald, who said all except seven of the 68 crew members were rescued.

The corvette was one of 17 dispatched to the Mediterranean in connection with Allied operations in North Africa. It sank after being rocked by an explosion, either from a mine or an enemy torpedo.

Another of the group, the Louisburg, was sunk by an enemy plane with the loss of 38 men, the first Canadian warship to be destroyed by aerial action in the war. Its sinking was announced last month. The corvettes have been credited with sinking two enemy submarines.

Japanese to Dodge Captive U. S. Planes

By the Associated Press

New York, March 9

Tokyo and Yokohama are to have a large-scale air-raid drill tomorrow, and to make the exercise more realistic captured British and American planes will be flown over the cities, the German Radio reported. The broadcast was recorded by the Associated Press.

By a Staff Artist

French Threaten Axis Rear

While arrows at left indicate points at which French forces were working their way to Marshal Rommel's rear, being reported in the outskirts of Gafsa, an important communications center. Marshal Rommel himself, indicated by black arrow on the right, was reported still withdrawing into the hills behind the Mareth Line.

Curtin Makes Plea For More Bombers

By the Associated Press

Canberra, Australia, March 9

Dislodging the Japanese from their ring of island bases north and northeast of Australia would become an immeasurably easier task, Prime Minister John Curtin said today, if the Allies in this area were equipped with sufficient bombing planes.

With such forces at his disposal, the Premier declared, Gen. Douglas MacArthur could mount air attacks equivalent to that leveled by the RAF against Essen, Germany.

Refuting the view that the convoy victory meant that the Allies had established overwhelming air superiority, he said General MacArthur's victory was achieved by brilliant concentration of the available aerial forces rather than by any great numerical margin in airpower.

In Burma:

Fighter Planes Hit Japanese Bases

United States fighter planes struck at enemy installations in Northern Burma Monday with machine-gun fire and light bombs while RAF bombers raided a Japanese detachment near Kanzauk, 20 miles northeast of Rathedaung, in Western Burma, communiqués said.

The village of Wa Hat was bombed by the Americans and a large building was destroyed, and bombs were dropped on Maaingkwan, in Northern Burma, 120 miles west of the Chinese border.

On March 6, American fighters attacked Indaw, on the upper Chindwin River, causing two fires, the communiqué said.

Allied fliers struck again at the Goteik railway viaduct between Mandalay and Lashio, railhead of the Burma Road, on March 7, scoring three hits on the base of the bridge structure, it was announced.

Earth Tremors Shake East, West and Canada

PITTSBURGH, March 9 (AP)—Strong earth tremors shook sections of the East, Middle West and Ontario, Canada, just before 11:30 p. m. (EWT) last night, rattling crockery, chairs and tables but causing little damage.

Police in several cities from Detroit on the west to Pittsburgh on the east reported "floods" of telephone calls from anxious residents asking informtion after their homes had been jarred in shocks lasting as long as 40 seconds.

Mexico Aids War by Expanding Raw Materials for U. S. Use

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Mexico's contribution to the war effort has been to concentrate on increasing its industrial and agricultural production to supply the United States with as much raw material as can be produced from its lands and in its factories, according to Ricardo G. Hill, Consul-General of Mexico in New York.

"We have to recognize that as a belligerent Mexico has taken no part in actual combat, but that is due only to our lack of sufficient means to send an expeditionary army abroad," Mr. Hill said in an address on Mexico Day at Town Hall here yesterday.

Other speakers were Edmundo Lasale, assistant to the special adviser of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs, and Dr. Frank Tannenbaum, of Columbia University.

Mr. Hill reported that Mexico had increased her mineral production, especially those necessary for the manufacture of war material, such as manganese, mercury, lead, copper. Also flowing northward from Mexico are all kinds of fibres, oil-producing seeds, guayule, and vegetables, he said.

"With the co-operation of American capital, we have also increased the area of the rubber plantations in Mexico and we shall soon be producing a considerable amount of this commodity," he continued. "With the assistance also of American capital, we are establishing a very large steel mill in the northern part of the Republic in order to produce enough for our own needs and to save the United States from exporting this much-needed war commodity."

The Consul-General gave assurance that all citizens would stand behind President Avila Camacho's pledge that Mexico would "fulfill its promises not only to the people of Mexico, but to its Allies, contributing to the best of our ability to the final and ultimate victory."

He reported that the Mexican Army had been completely reorganized and trained according to the latest war methods "in order to be ready to defend our shores and territory if the occasion arises."

Commerce Chamber Urges Speedy Postwar Planning

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—The urgency of immediate postwar planning is emphasized in the first of a series of bulletins on "Postwar Readjustments" issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

Present consideration of a program of study and action designed to bring about a high level of production and employment in the postwar period upon individual, corporations and organizations, both governmental and private, to such extent as it will not interfere with the war is urged by Dr. Emerson P. Schmidt, economist and Secretary of the Chamber's Committee on Economic Policy.

In listing reasons for attention to postwar planning, Dr. Schmidt stresses needless dislocations which followed the last war, points to the magnitude of the postwar reconversion task ahead, and says that maintenance of private enterprise is essential to preserve freedom from compulsion of body and mind.

"Planning," as Dr. Schmidt uses the term, does not contemplate assumption by the Government of major responsibility for economic activity, public ownership and operation of the facilities of production and distribution, or the grafting of a new kind of state-enterprise system upon the American economy.

Discussing the role of the private enterprise system in postwar readjustments, Dr. Schmidt says:

"After the war, we must determine whether private business is to resume its historic role of providing employment and output, or whether we will impose upon government these responsibilities and risk the loss of the great human values for which this country was founded—freedom from governmental compulsion of body and mind.

"Thus it should be clear that, entirely apart from any personal interest which the business man may have in preserving his business, the issues are much deeper: our American way of life with its freedom of mobility, the press, and expression, are going to be threatened unless the conditions essential for industrial expansion are created.

"If the Government is made responsible for employment it must have the necessary freedom and authority to operate; likewise, if business is to resume its historic role, it must be provided with reasonable freedom to act; above all, those political and economic conditions—stability and effective cost controls—must be provided if it is to produce results.

"This does not mean complete license for business; that would be anarchy. But it does mean that the economic climate favorable to expanded employment and output must be created simultaneously with the forward step of business.

"One of the weaknesses of democracies is that they do not act until a crisis overtakes them; the preservation of the American way of life is one issue in which we cannot afford to postpone until it reaches the crisis stage. If we do, it will probably be too late; the Italians in 1922 when Mussolini took over, and the Germans in 1933 when Hitler took over, did not know what was in store for them.

"When we entered the war in 1941 we had not solved the basic maladjustments which plagued us in the 1930's. Unless we take sound steps now, during the war, to set our house in order, these maladjustments may drive us to take desperate steps in the postwar period, once the boom from banked-up 'savings' and 'deferred demand' subsides."

Call Upon French to Revolt Timed With Allied Invasion

Continued from Page 1

as an Allied invasion of the continent did not seem imminent.

On Oct. 23, 1941, General de Gaulle invited French patriots "not to act against the Germans as long as indispensable preparations for a successful insurrection have not yet been completed." Allied broadcasts from London, therefore, forebade extensive military operations on the part of the Allies on the European continent in which the subdued peoples will have a rôle to play.

Opinions on how important a part the secret front will play in the destruction of Germany's power differ widely.

An extremely optimistic view concerning European guerrilla warfare has been developed by the French writer André Chéradame, who urged the Allies to arm "16 million Hitler-slaves in Europe" who would relentlessly destroy the German occupation forces.

Arms From Parachutes

M. Chéradame proposed to parachute 16 million packages containing a light arm, 4 pounds of ammunition and one pound of incendiary material all over Europe.

On the other hand, Allied military leaders are frequently inclined to discount effective action on the part of irregular guerrilla bands. Events in Russia and Yugoslavia, however, proved that armed and determined Partisan groups can harass enemy occupation lines and—at least temporarily—battle important troop contingents.

It is entirely possible that the guerrillas now active in France were supplied with hand grenades and other weapons through underground channels to Britain or other Allied strongholds.

It is known that underground warfare against the Germans has been organized ever since the Nazis occupied the bulk of Europe. A network of underground groups has been set up all over the continent and important quantities of arms and explosives have been parachuted or sent by sea to many secret groups.

Delay on Second Front

Delay in establishing a second front on European soil, however, has given time to the Gestapo and their henchmen in occupied territory to destroy many underground groups, to arrest and to execute the leaders and to discover numerous clandestine arms depots. Moreover, many courageous underground fighters have been rounded up and shipped to Germany as slave-workers.

Prior to the current outbreaks reports on the state of the underground movement in France which reached this country have been rather pessimistic. It was pointed out that many of the young patriots who had directed underground warfare had been seized. Shipping of French workers to Germany and Chief of Government Pierre Laval's recent order to draft all French youth between 20 and 22 for labor-service was expected to decimate further the ranks of the underground movement.

The same reports, however, stressed that destruction of many organized groups of resistance has been largely counterbalanced by the unanimous resentment and indignation which all classes of the population now feel for their Nazi oppressors and against the French Quislings.

Harsh Retaliations

Killing of German soldiers and demolition of German military installations may, in the main, have decreased due to harsh retailiation on the part of Nazi police, but German and Vichy orders are consciously and stubbornly sabotaged and made less effective. The Nazis may succeed in destroying many of the organized groups of resistance, but they are unable to break off the silent conspiration of the overwhelming majority among the conquered peoples. When the Allies invade Europe, they will have no difficulty in turning passive resistance into open revolt.

The task of United Nations' secret allies in conquered Europe, moreover, will be eased by increasing demoralization of the occupation forces. There is no doubt that German Army morale is not yet as low as it was in 1918 when entire regiments revolted and deposed their officers. Yet, for the first time since the War started Communist propaganda has succeeded in reaching the German soldiers.

An Army order of Col. Gen. Otto von Stülpnagel, commander of the occupation forces in France, is significant on this point. This order points out that "it has been noted that during the last three months Communist elements distributed not less than six different leaflets among the German troops. It has happened that men, instead of delivering the leaflets as they were told to do, enclosed them in their letters home with the remark 'This is how the enemy works.' The troops concerned are to be informed that such actions will be punished according to martial law."

All reports agree that most of the German occupations forces behind the front lines are middle-aged men who also fought in World War I and who do not conceal their antiwar and anti-Nazi feeling. They have no love for the Gestapo and the SS.

Peril in Foreign Workers

Another important fact which will extend the work of the "sixth column" to the heart of the Nazi power is a possible revolt of the 6,000,000 foreign workers whom Hitler has imported to Germany.

It is likely that already contacts between the foreign workers in Germany and the movement of resistance in the occupied territories have been established. Many of Hitler's labor slaves are eager to strike and to revolt if they can hope that help from abroad is forthcoming.

In their interesting book, "The Silent War" (the underground movement inside Germany), two German Socialist writers, Jansen and Weyl, describe how German workers have been fraternizing with their foreign comrades.

French workers, they said, who were sent to German war industries were amazed at what they found. Many German workers complained to them because France had given in so quickly. Passive resistance, they found, was extensive. The password among the workers was to work slowly but not so slowly as to become suspicious.

These reports on the situation inside Germany may be overoptimistic, but by introducing millions of foreigners into German war plants and by letting them work side by side with German workers Hitler has created an explosive mixture which might go up one day and destroy the Nazi edifice.

Allied military leaders should certainly not base their hopes of success against Axis occupation armies on revolts behind the front, but the extent of help to Allied arms through popular rising may easily surpass all expectations.

Algiers Parley

ALGIERS, Algeria, March 9 (AP)—Gen. Henri Giraud's War Council was assembled here today for discussions which were expected to result in the issuing of decrees abolishing all laws originating with the Vichy regime, particularly those relating to Jews.

Present for the conferences were Pierre Boisson, Governor General of French West Africa; Marcel Peyrouton, Governor General of Algeria; Gen. Auguste Noguès, Governor General of Morocco; Gen. Jean Marie Bergeret, Deputy Civil and Military Commander under General Giraud, and Major General Jurion, Acting Governor of Tunisia.

In addition to repudiating all Vichy-enacted laws, the Council was expected to discuss forthcoming negotiations with Gen. Charles de Gaulle's representative, Gen. Georges Catroux, who is scheduled to arrive here in about a week.

The semi-official French news agency, France Afrique, meanwhile, reported from Dakar that all persons arrested in French West Africa for de Gaullist or pro-Allied sympathies prior to the Allied landings had been released on General Giraud's orders.

Similar moves previously had been carried out in Algeria and Morocco.

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Allies State Case on Aid to Stalin

Continued from Page 1

tensive celebrations of all sorts, mass meetings, speeches, parades, and newspaper and magazine articles, all celebrating whole-heartedly the magnificent achievements of Soviet Russia in the war.

But Admiral Standley's frank statement, combined with the common sense in Mr. Wallace's plain implications that it is up to the Russians as well as to the democracies to show they can co-operate, have crystallized a sentiment that has been growing steadily here in past weeks.

It is that no lasting unity nor even useful co-operation between the English-speaking democracies on the one hand and Russia on the other, can be possible without a give-and-take attitude on both sides.

Need for Mutuality

Although great restraint is still exercised in the press to avoid any criticism of the Russian allies, it is undoubtedly the case that the better-informed section of the public is, like Admiral Standley, beginning to be seriously concerned at the need for more "mutuality" in Anglo-Soviet relations.

There is a growing feeling in particular that not enough is being done either in Russia, or for that matter in Britain itself, to state the democracies' case.

There is increasing recognition of the importance of the Soviet Government showing a willingness to let the Soviet people know the facts about Allied aid, both direct and indirect, to the Soviet Union. Otherwise there is a definite danger of a false situation arising when victory has been won, if not before.

Restatement of Case

Thus there is a new demand for a restatement of the case against Stalin's contention that the Red Army has been bearing alone the whole burden of the war. Britain and the United States have in fact got a very good case.

To begin with many persons here are now beginning to wonder whether they have been altogether wise in never calling to Moscow's attention the fact that for a whole year after the collapse of France, Britain stood out alone against Nazi might, and that at that time the British never alluded to the possibility of Russia opening a second front in the east.

Even ignoring this, however, and overlooking the part which the Soviets played in encouraging Germany to go to war by making an agreement with them in August, 1939, Britain and the other Allies, including the United States have an excellent case in proving they have borne their full share in this war against the Axis.

Comparison of Rates

In fact in two of three theaters of war—air, sea, land—Britain especially, and the United States more lately has actually played a far greater role than the Soviets.

At sea it is the British and American navies which have kept German ports and the German fleet blockaded, and which have waged unceasing war against the U-boats.

It is the British and American fleets and also the Allied merchant navies which have kept open the convoy lifelines in this global war.

Had it not been for this naval blockade of the continent, Hitler's armies would undoubtedly have had even greater strength and would possess reserves of rubber, petrol, and war material of many kinds, the shortage of which is now giving them a great deal of trouble.

Achievements of RAF

In the air, the decisive task of wresting from the Luftwaffe the air superiority upon which its conquest of Western Europe was based has been accomplished mainly by the RAF.

In 1942 alone British fighter pilots destroyed at least 738 German planes, while antiaircraft artillery and other defenses accounted for another 177.

It is estimated that since the war began the RAF fighter command pilots alone have shot down some 4,600 aircraft, while another 800 have been brought down at night.

These are conservative figures which take no account of German planes destroyed by bomber and coastal commands, and furthermore which do not include the vast number of German planes destroyed in North Africa.

Heavy Toll on Germans

The figures are sufficient, however, to show that a heavy toll has been taken of the German air force in the west. Furthermore it is now reliably established that Britain's bombing raids and fighter sweeps, combined with the North African operations, keep more than half of the total in the Luftwaffe pinned down so Hitler is unable to use it in Russia.

Moreover, the bombing of Germany by the RAF and more recently by the United States Air Force has undoubtedly been a major factor in the war.

More than 100,000 tons of bombs have been dropped on Germany, Italy and occupied territories by the RAF Bomber Command alone since the start of the war.

More than half of this total was dropped during the past 12 months. However much the estimates of the effectiveness of the air raids may vary, those who went through the German air blitz on Britain won't be inclined to ignore this aspect of the Allied offensive against Hitler.

Help in War Supplies

Besides this indirect aid to the Red Army at sea and in the air, both Britain and the United States have given much direct aid to Russia in the form of planes, tanks, guns, ammunition, and other war supplies.

The figures on this aid, given in another column in this issue, constitute concrete proof of the sincerity of Prime Minister Churchill's statement in his House of Commons speech after the Casablanca conference, when he said, "Our duty to aid to the utmost in our power the magnificent and tremendous effort of Russia, and to try to draw the enemy and the enemy air force from the Russian front. was accepted as the first of our objectives, once the problem of the U-boat has been settled in such a way as to enable us to act aggressively."

Today it is impossible to question the willingness even to eagerness of the British and American armies and Governments to get at the German enemy, to open a second, third, even a fourth front, on the continent of Europe.

One of the main reasons why they have been unable to do this sooner is the fact that they have devoted such a large proportion a their merchant shipping with naval escorts to the costly task of carrying tremendous quantities of war supplies to Russia.

Whatever may have delayed a second front in the past, however, there is no doubt that it is now being prepared for the future.

In fact if it were not, popular opinion in this country would undoubtedly force the Government to take action of some sort.

One of the most striking phenomena of the war has been the tidal wave of enthusiasm for Russia which has swept Britain. And it is not a question merely of the "working classes."

Support and active sympathy for Russia with a genuine desire to reach an Anglo-Soviet understanding extends throughout all but a few diehard elements here.

It is significant of this feeling that Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in a recent speech took great pains to demolish the new version of the "Red bogey" which German propaganda has been working overtime lately to inflate as a means of disrupting the accord of the United Nations.

It is safe to say that the British Government and people are today ready to go more than halfway not only to aid the Russians during the war but to co-operate with them after victory.

Because of this, it is all the more important to face frankly the fact that so far there has been disappointingly little evidence of equal good will on the Soviet side.

No one here minimizes the greatness and gallantry of the Soviet resistance to Nazi invasion. On the contrary the Red Army's achievement is more in danger of being exaggerated rather than understated.

Need for Reciprocity

But it is now beginning to be realized here that the Soviets so far have done very little to reciprocate all that has been undertaken here in the way of informing the public sympathetically about Russia.

It is not at all a question of Britain or the United States wanting appreciation or thanks for its own sake. It is that there is beginning to be a sharp realization that failure on the part of Russian leaders to explain the big British and American part in the war fully to the Russian people may cause complications after final victory has been achieved.

In short, the situation might almost be summed up by saying that Britain and America today would be justified in paraphrasing Stalin's complaint and saying that "owing to the absence of adequate appreciation on the part of Russia of the part of its Allies in the war, the western democracies are now bearing alone the whole burden of winning the peace."

Churchill Message Congratulates King

By the Associated Press

London, March 9

Prime Minister Winston Churchill in a message to Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King of Canada March 8 said:

"I am deeply touched by your very generous message and I send to you and to all members of the Parliament of Canada my heartfelt thanks. I recall with gratitude the warmth of the reception which you all gave me when I visited Canada in December, 1941.

"In the darkest days, Canada, under your leadership, remained confident and true. Now the days are brighter and when victory is won you will be able to look back with just pride upon a record surpassed by none."

U. S.-British Aid to Russia

Just how much aid have Britain and the United States sent to Soviet Russia?

Actual figures are, for the most part, military secrets, but a fairly accurate picture can be obtained from recent statements made in Washington and London.

Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, British Production Minister, told a meeting at Newcastle on Feb. 21 that the United States and Britain together had sent Russia nearly 6,200 tanks and 5,600 aircraft between October, 1941, and December, 1942.

John Anderson, Lord President of the Council, in a statement made about the same time, said that Britain alone had by the middle of November sent equipment for 20 armored divisions to Russia. By Dec. 31, he said, the British had shipped 2,974 tanks, 2,480 aircraft, and an extra 600 aircraft under the terms of the British-Russian agreement.

Captain Lyttelton declared that in addition to planes and tanks the British-American contribution to the Russian war front included 50,000 tons of rubber, 831,000 deadweight tons of machine tools, metals, ammunition and small arms, and 70,000,000 rounds of small arms ammunition. The tanks and planes, he said, were sufficient to equip 32 armored divisions and 400 aerial squadrons.

Reports submitted to congressional committees by Edward R. Stettinius, Lend-Lease Administrator, show that American war supplies to Russia have included 2,600 planes, 3,200 tanks, 72,500 trucks, 7,700 motorcycles, 1,300 military tractors, 130,000 submachine guns, 580,000 tons of steel, 75,900 tons of rails, 17,000 tons of other railroad equipment, 140,000 field telephones, thousands of tons of zinc, duraluminum, copper and brass, "tremendous quantities" of food, and 3,000,000 pairs of heavy boots.

Plain Speaking Due to Clear the Air

Continued from Page 1

ures of assistance "are keenly felt in our country and are a source of inspiration to us in our grim struggle."

A general confidence is felt here that despite Kremlin secretiveness, Allied relations with the nation which is doing the maor damage to Hitler right now are firm enough not to be upset over what is termed a bit of constructive criticism. British and American diplomatic officials are confident that Russia will make no separate peace with German in the near or distant future.

Nor is there any prospect that American aid to Russia will be diminished, despite the fact that Admiral Standley gave vent to American displeasure just as the matter of extension of the Lend-Lease Act was nearing final vote in the House of Representatives. New isolationist attempts to add restrictive amendments may delay the final vote, but Russia is too valuable a war partner to permit any change in American military plans and pledges to the U. S. S. R.

Representative Hamilton Fish (R) of New York, congressional arch-isolationist, said today that the American Ambassador's statement would not affect extension of lend-lease, declaring that while he had never supposed Russia's Communists had altered their desire to spread Communism in other lands, "we'll vote for lend-lease because we want to supply them as long as they'll keep on fighting."

As a matter of record, the extent of material help sent to Russia by the United States has been vast, at least when viewed from an American perspective. Reports submitted to congressional committees by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., Lend-Lease Administrator, show what war supplies have been sent to Russia.

[An accompanying box lists these items.]

The great majority of Russians manifestly know nothing of these supplies, although soldiers on some fronts are using American tanks and planes and some housewives doubtless have recognized that the flour, sugar, lard and canned meats they have used recently have been of American origin, and hundreds of thousands of persons in reconquered areas must understand that their new boots came from overseas.

Russian Morale Helped

Admiral Standley, a champion of maximum aid to Russia, stressed that he found no political motive behind Stalin's concealment of the extent of American aid. Informed quarters here concur with his view that a prime purpose behind the secrecy is the maintaining of Russian morale at high pitch, accomplished by giving the populace the impression that they are pulling themselves through a desperate crisis "by their own bootstraps."

American officials realize that Russia is fighting a terrific battle, enduring hardships which have as yet hardly touched the United States. In the atmosphere of such a struggle for defense of the homeland, American supplies, particularly after the submarines have taken their toll en route, may sometimes appear to be a "trickle," whereas in fact they have materially helped to bolster several Soviet fronts.

Washington agencies concerned with the postwar peace conference, however, realize that a second objective may also motivate Stalin in soft-pedaling Allied assistance. If he can tell the Russian people that they are fighting the war relatively unaided, he can also persuade them that they are entitled to dictate their own peace terms. Thus he can be assured of a united nation behind him when and if Russia lays claim, at the peace, to the Baltic States, Eastern Poland, and Bessarabia.

It was remarked that Admiral Standley spoke on the same day that Vice-President Wallace, in a major address, warned the western democracies that unless they found bases for firm collaboration with Russia today, the seeds of World War III would soon be planted. In discovering these bases, it was stressed, plain-speaking by American as well as Russian officials will let both parties know where they stand. The more pessimistic opinion, however, is that Stalin will be impressed, and made a firm ally, by one event only: the opening of a second front in Europe.

Willkie Strikes at Criticisms Of Russia as Ill-Considered

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP) — Wendell L. Willkie today characterized as "drastic and ill-considered," recent statements by Government officials concerning United States relations with Soviet Russia.

"One government representative implies we may double-cross the Russians after the war is over," Mr. Willkie said in a statement. "Another indicates that the Russian Government today is playing us two ways. Neither statement is wise, nor in my judgment is correct."

"Drastic and ill-considered statements," he added, "are not the basis for the sort of discussion we need. They will only do harm. I know no one in America who wants to double-cross Russia now or in the future."

Although Mr. Willkie did not identify the Government representatives, Vice-President Wallace said in an address yesterday that another World War might result if the United States double-crossed Russia.

Admiral William H. Standley, U. S. Ambassador to the Soviet, in a press conference in Moscow yesterday said Russian officials were withholding news of American aid from their people in an effort to create the belief that they were fighting the war alone.

Mr. Willkie said that the Russians felt they were bearing the brunt of the war—"and in number of casualties that is and has been true for a long time." But America is sending supplies in increasing quantities, he conceded, "and perhaps we are entitled to more credit than we are receiving."

"The Russians have long thought that we owe the duty to relieve them from pressure by presently opening a second European front," Mr. Willkie continued. "They have likewise thought it the best overall military strategy for the United Nations to do so.

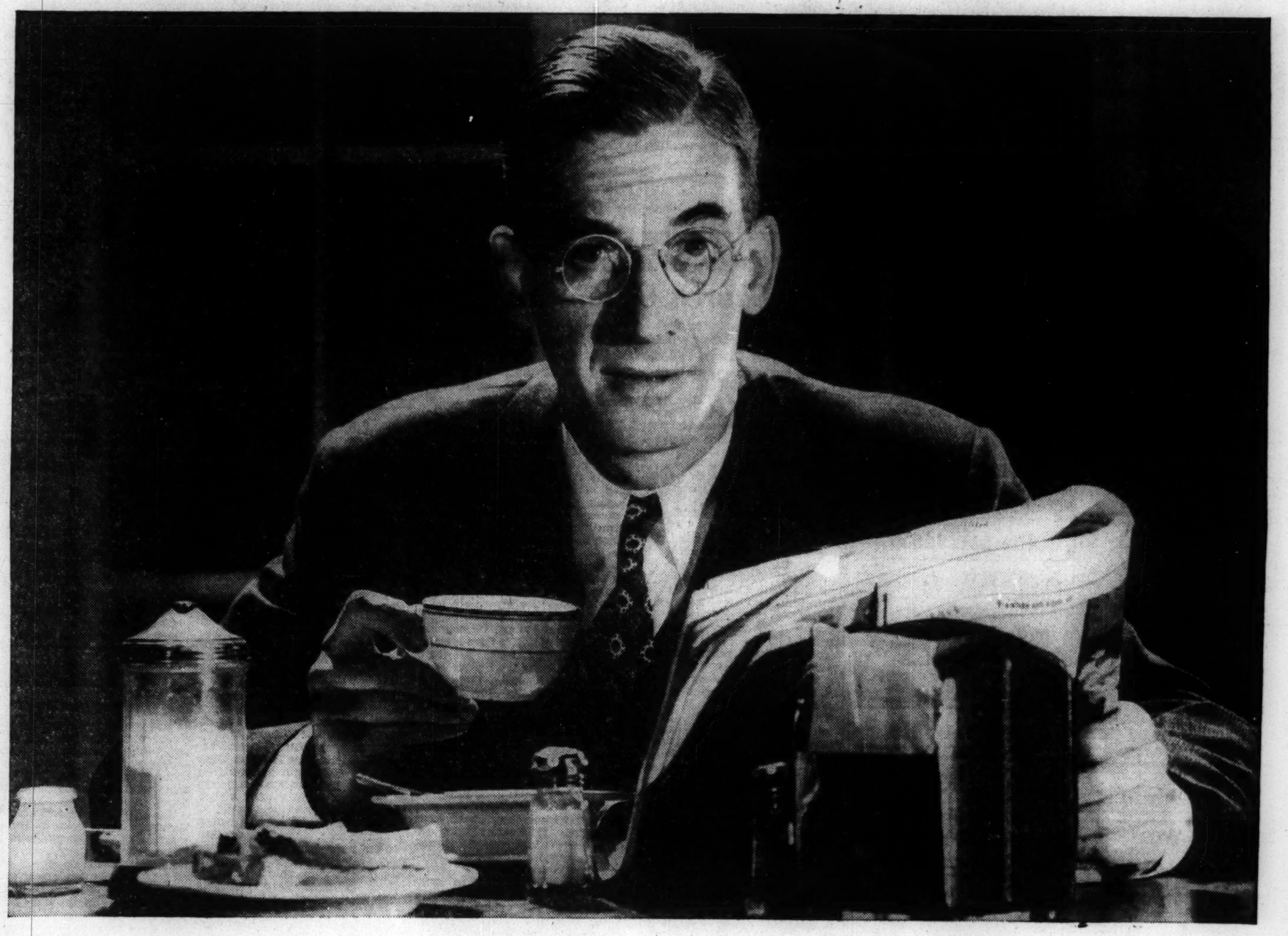
"Our military authorities have thought otherwise. Only history will decide which is correct. Certainly no verdict can be arrived at with censored information and propaganda through which each country seeks to convince its own people of the wisdom of its course of action."

Mr. Willkie asked for tolerance in understanding the Russian viewpoint and for "rational statements about America's attitude toward Russia now and after the war."

General Brant Awarded D. S. M. for Base Service

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The War Department announced March 8 the Distinguished Service Medal has been awarded to Maj. Gen. Gerald C. Brant for especially meritorious service in developing and organizing the Newfoundland Base Command.

General Brant went to Newfoundland in July, 1941, and commanded the base there from October of that year until Jan. 7, 1943.



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"This war is proving, once again, that the American idea is the greatest force on earth. It's an idea Hitler will never understand. But a lot of people he's pushing around are going to share it and thank God for it before many more years go by!"

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Foes of Military Expansion Expect Draft for War Jobs

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—convinced the Administration is determined to boost the size of the armed forces to 10,800,000 by the year's end, congressional foes of military expansion saw increased prospects today of drafting civilian manpower to produce war supplies.

While the Senate Military Committee called for more testimony on the Austin-Wadsworth national-service legislation from three witnesses,' all expected to urge enactment, the Senate itself was confronted with another revision of a farm-labor defrement bill excluding agricultural workers from the services only if they produce crops essential to war needs.

The measure was offered by Senator John H. Bankhead, 2nd, (D) of Alabama to meet Administration objections to his previous bill which called for deferment of all draft registrants engaged regularly in "an agricultural occupation."

The Austin-Wadsworth Bill would permit the drafting of men and women, if necessary, for war production—on farm or in factory.

Meantime, members of a Senate bloc who have appealed for a cut in military expansion plans on the ground the manpower left would be insufficient to produce the necessary food and supplies, acknowledged their appeals apparently were futile.

They referred to a report from an authoritative quarter disclosing that a special committee appointed by President Roosevelt had agreed that the goal of 10,800,000 in the armed forces should be achieved.

U. S. Nutrition Level Falls

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, says the people of the United States are "approaching pretty rapidly" a nutrition level comparable to the reduced diet of Great Britain and Canada.

Mr. Wickard told a Senate Investigating Committee: "We are going to have to give consideration to closing schools wherever there is a shortage of labor so we can get out our vegetable crops this spring.

"We are not going to have enough to satisfy the demand. We are approaching rapidly a level of nutrition which they have in Canada, and which they have in Britain—though not yet, you understand. We are tending in that direction."

Mr. Wickard predicted greater use of peanuts and soybeans for human consumption.

Chilean Labor Head Here To Aid Closer Tie

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—A comprehensive labor planning program for presentation to governments of the Western Hemisphere is being prepared by Chilean labor in collaboration with organized labor in other South American countries, it is disclosed here by Bernardo Ibañez, President of the Chilean Confederation of Labor.

Señor Ibañez was received by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia at city hall and was honored at a luncheon at the Commodore Hotel today. He is in this country at the joint invitation of the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations to promote closer understanding between the labor movements of the United States and Chile and will make a tour of war-production centers.

"Speaking as the leader of the Chilean Labor Movement," he said, "I can say it is the hope and desire of the Chilean workers that our country enter the war actively. The people of the Argentine, like the people of Chile, are deeply democratic and feel solidarity with the United Nations, especially with the United States, in their war against Hitler."

There is a great need for economic planning for the entire Western Hemisphere to promote reconstruction and prosperity after the war, declared Señor Ibañez, who also is a Deputy in the Chilean Congress. The objective of the program should be to raise the purchasing power of the peoples in all countries and make possible for them attainment of an adequate quantity of consumer goods.

His country would welcome American investments for productive purposes after the war with a guarantee of legitimate profits and service to the people, Señor Ibañez said. Chilean workers are working harder than ever before to produce copper, nitrates, manganese and iron ore to send to the United States, he stressed, adding that strikes have virtually been eliminated by resort to arbitration.

Women Make Debut in Ferry Command

Wide World

WAAF Members Pose in Los Angeles

These members of the Women's Auxiliary Air Force made their debut in California recently when they began their duties as ferry pilots. They fly Vultee basic trainers from the plant to Texas training fields. On wing (left to right): Cornelia Fort, Evelyn Sharp, and Barbara Jane Erickson. Standing: Barbara Towne, and Bernice Batten.

House Group Orders Probe of Absenteeism

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—The House Labor Committee today ordered a general investigation of absenteeism in industry and called Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins as its first witness at hearings to start late this week.

The House Naval Affairs Committee already is conducting a separate investigation into the same subject, and that investigation continued today.

The Labor Committee's decision to make its own study of the problem came at its first meeting of the session. It also approved a resolution requesting the House to authorize it to make a general investigation of the entire labor field.

The Naval Committee's inquiry centers around a proposal that war contractors be required to report quarterly to the War Manpower Commission the names of all workers absent from their jobs without prior authorization. The WMC, in turn, would pass those names on to local Selective Service boards.

Appearing as a witness before the naval group today, John Green, National President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations Marine and Shipbuilding Workers of America, described as "a lot of utter nonsense" charges that much absenteeism has been caused by "Monday-morning sickness, hangovers, and elbow bending."

Lewis G. Hines, national legislative representative of the American Federation of Labor, also maintained that the bill is unnecessary, and said Government agencies have "ample facilities" now for obtaining information about absenteeism.

Lawrence Appley, WMC Executive Director, told the Naval Committee yesterday he could see no advantage in the legislation and expressed belief the plan being considered by the Commission would produce results.

Spokesmen for the War and Navy Departments and the Maritime Commission have indorsed its purpose.

Falange-Axis Ties Opposed By Church Groups in Spain

By Religious News Service

A growing conflict between the Roman Catholic Church and the Falange, Spain's pro-Axis ruling party, was revealed in Mexico City this week by Jose Rodriguez Vega, Spanish Socialist leader. Señor Vega, who is secretary of the Spanish trade-union organization, "Union General de Trabajeros," recently escaped from Spain where, it was said, he had been sentenced to execution by the Franco Government.

The labor leader said the Jesuits and various Catholic Action groups are helping the Roman Catholic hierarchy to destroy the influence of the Falange, and thus free Spain from Axis domination. Recent Vatican denunciations of totalitarian doctrines, Vega said, have intensified the campaign of the Spanish Church.

This creditable report confirms previous indications that all is not well in the relations between the Roman Catholic Church and the Franco regime.

The Roman Catholic Church was a major factor in General Franco's rise to power, and it has regained much of its old influence. But religious leaders have viewed with increasing concern the attempts of the Falangists to ape the Nazi-Fascist systems of government and to drag the nation closer to war on the side of the Axis.

The most recent diplomatic reports to reach this country from Madrid indicate that the Roman Catholic hierarchy in Spain is seeking to change the balance of power within the Franco regime. Vatican agents are collaborating with the so-called old order in Spain—landowners, industrialists, monarchists, Carlists, financiers—which has lately been gaining in prestige at the expense of the pro-Nazi Falange which has become increasingly unpopular. Should the strategy succeed, the Vatican would be able to consolidate its position in Spain without overthrowing the Franco Regime which has offered the best available support for Vatican interests.

Ramon Serrano Suñer, recently dismissed Foreign Minister, who has incurred the resentment of clerical leaders and of the Vatican, is the leading figure in moves to tighten Axis control of Spain. Roman Catholic leaders, it is believed, hold Señor Suñer primarily responsible for the anticlerical tone of the Falange. This attitude may be inspired by resentment of the influence and power held by the Roman Church. On the other hand, it undoubtedly sees in the Falangist position a token of what might happen to if if the Nazis should occupy Spain.

Added to the Roman Catholic Falange conflict, which for the most part has proceeded under cover, is the growing public criticism by high-ranking church leaders of Nazi teachings, such as those contained in the book, "Myth of the Twentieth Century," written by Alfred Rosenberg, philosopher of the Nazi party, and in the official Spanish-language propaganda organ of Naziism, "Signal."

Opposition of the Spanish Church to the Nazis was disclosed as early as last August by Arnold H. M. Lunn, well-known English Roman Catholic, on a visit to this country. Mr. Lunn, who had spent the previous month in Spain and Portugal, said the church in Spain is "coming out more and more against the Nazis."

During the previous spring several Spanish Bishops issued pastoral letters denouncing the Nazi philosophy. In April the Bishop of the Province of Logrono, near Barcelona, issued a letter which said, according to reports, that the Church of Rome believes Naziism is Spain's real enemy. Several weeks later, according to the same reports, the Bishop's letter was also read in other Spanish churches. During May, Roman Catholic sources in the United States received the text of a pastoral letter issued by the Bishop of Calahorra, in which the prelate issued a vigorous warning against the errors of Nazi doctrines.

The present stand may also reflect, in part, the growingly hostile attitude of the Spanish people toward Nazi-Falangist policies. The people are said to have become surprisingly articulate in their criticism. Among the Basques and Catalans, particularly, there is a seething animosity toward the Franco regime. These two stoutly Roman Catholic groups have never favored the totalitarian and centralist program imposed by the Spanish Rightists.

These developments give significance to the European visit of Archbishop Francis J. Spellman of New York. One view of the Archbishop's trip is that, apart from the purely religious phases, its main focus is in Spain, and is specifically concerned with the question of Spanish neutrality. Archbishop Spellman stopped in Spain on his way to the Vatican and held conversations with church leaders, with general Franco and other members of the Spanish Government, and with Carlton J. H. Hayes, the American Ambassador. The New York Archbishop also returned to Spain prior to leaving for Africa.

World War I Spy Seized by F. B. I.

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—A United States Army captain in World War I, who the F. B. I. said admitted at a court-martial he was sent here as a spy for the German Kaiser, was among 10 enemy aliens seized here March 5, the F. B. I. announced March 6.

The former officer concealed his German citizenship in obtaining his Army commission, E. E. Conroy, special F. B. I. agent, said, adding that the alien absconded with about $5,000 in Liberty Bonds owned by men in his company.

He told an Army court-martial he stole the bonds and fled camp because he "feared exposure as an enemy agent," Mr. Conroy said.

The man, not identified further, joined Hitler's Nazi Party in Germany in 1933, sold uniforms to Hitler's storm troopers and reentered this country as a visitor in April, 1939, Mr. Conroy said.

Among those seized was a Mount Vernon, N. Y., defense plant worker whose son, 19, refused to fight against the Axis. The father, whose wife was seized also, received pensions from Germany until the outbreak of the present war, it was disclosed.

Four others taken admitted buying a total of $23,000 in German marks.

The 10 were taken to Ellis Island to await internment hearings.

'Work-or-Fight' Order

READING, Pa., March 9 (AP)—Reading Draft Board No. 4 issued its own "work or fight" order today serving notice that it will reclassify for induction any war worker in Class 2-A, 2-B, or 3-B whom it adjudges guilty of unnecessary absenteeism.

Chairman Irving C. Hanner said there had been widespread absenteeism here and asked plants to report future cases.

Miners Warned

MIAMI, Okla., March 9 (AP)—The Ottawa County, Okla., Selective Service Board yesterday served notice on the County's approximately 7,500 lead and zinc miners that those whose records show unwarranted absenteeism will be inducted into the armed forces.

British Soldiers Wear Heavy Shirts

LONDON, March 9 (AP)—British soldiers are now to wear undershirts made of a rough, stringlike material which resembles a crocheted mesh. It is worn beneath the usual undershirt, and is designed to massage the skin with every movement of the body.

This rough material rubbing on the skin, advocates of the shirt claim, generates extra heat for the wearers.

Soldiers who have worn the shirt and gone through a temporary period of much scratching say that it is just like wearing a hair shirt for the first week, "but then you never notice it."

Alice Nielsen

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Alice Nielsen, former soprano star of the Metropolitan Opera who passed on here yesterday, sang with Enrico Caruso at the height of a career that began when she sang on the streets of Kansas City, Mo., at the age of seven years.

She organized her own light opera company and her fame as a singer became so widespread that in 1898 Victor Herbert announced he had written "The Fortune Teller" and two other operettas especially for her.

She made her grand opera debut in Naples, Italy, in 1903 as Marguerite in "Faust." Later she appeared in grand opera in England and had many successful engagements in the United States.

From Broadway musical shows she moved ahead and was first costarred in the San Carlo Opera Company with Lillian Nordica. She made numerous concert tours.

Miss Nielsen was the first Madame Butterfly to appear in the Boston Opera House and so successful was she that Puccini, the composer, asked her to make constructive criticism on his score.

When "Madame Butterfly" first was heard it was not a success, and became so only after Puccini had made revisions on his score after his conferences with Miss Nielsen. To what extent she was responsible for these revisions was never revealed either by her or the composer.

She made her London debut with Caruso in "Don Giovanni," and she was a triumph there, and all through the capitals of Europe, including the opera centers of Italy.

American Prisoners Ordered Off Air

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—American soldiers who are taken prisoner must not send messages or other material over enemy broadcasting facilities, the Army said in an order yesterday.

"Such broadcasts are used by the enemy for propaganda purposes and have been found to be unreliable, inaccurate and cannot be relied upon by the relatives of a prisoner," officials said.

"Officers and enlisted men of the Army have been instructed to refuse all requests or attempts by the enemy to induce them to broadcast, in the event that they are taken prisoner."

Canada Makes Its Plans Now For Postwar Social Security

By Morris McDougall

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA—This country does not intend to be as unprepared to meet the struggle to win the peace as it and other democracies were to meet the first onslaught of war. It is intended that Parliament will give unchallenged priority to war measures during the session, but that it will through select committees, assisted by all the expert advice obtainable, give the closest possible study to social security.

To the Committee on Reconstruction and Re-establishment is now added one of 41 members which will study and lay plans for a national scheme of social insurance "which will constitute a charter of social security for the whole of Canada."

There is also a committee of high-ranking Government officials working on financial and economic questions that must be met when the last gun has been fired and the last tank has left the assembly lines in war plants. In the Provinces as well, committees appointed by the various governments are engaged in the essential but complicated task of building a secure social home for their people. Certainly the machinery of investigation is pretty complete.

Dulled by Fear of War

When he was asking the House of Commons to approve the appointment of the Social Insurance Committee, Prime Minister W. L. MacKenzie King said that the first objective of all obviously will be to end the fear of war. There could be no solution of the question of social security as long as the Axis powers were waging war on the free countries of the world. Even after the war is ended, there would be the further task of preventing aggression in the future.

Reforms were of little value under the shadow of the fear of aggression. To remove this fear, it was obviously necessary that all nations should join in a policy which would insure more co-operation between the different nations and more equality of opportunity. The problem of any nation is bound up with those of others.

"If low standards of living exist in many parts of the world," he said, and high standards in a few parts, international competition, unless regulated effectively, will soon bring the high standards down to the level of the lower standards. Co-operation and mutual aid between the nations will have to replace the system where relations are governed by force.

In any consideration of social security measures, first interest must center on the men who are fighting the country's battles, said Mr. King. They must be assured useful and remunerative employment. This was the primary object of the reconstruction and re-establishment committee. Another goal must be to secure adequate incomes for primary producers and full employment, when war conditions have passed away.

An Ideal to Strive For

Some newspapers, said Mr. King, have labeled as a platitude the statement in the Speech from the Throne: "It is in the general interest that freedom from want and fear should be the assured possession of all. A nation-wide plan which would provide insurance against the inevitable consequences of major economic and social hazards is essential if this objective is to be maintained."

This is an ideal, said Mr. King, but it is one to be aimed at. In a highly organized state economic depressions do exist. Sometimes a financial crisis in one country helps to bring about depression in another.

These depressions, he said, cannot be put down to the fault of either employers or employees. The object of social security is to find some way of meeting at least in part these inevitable hazards through State action. Industry exists as a social end as well as to meet individual needs and ends. All the human resources that help to carry on industry, the men and women who are the great asset of the States, are entitled to have the State see that they are protected against these invitable hazards.

Social security "does not seek necessarily, or at all in some cases, to abolish the institution of private property," Mr. King said. What it seeks rather is to insure that the benefits of private property will be secured to the community. The situation where the rich become richer and the poor poorer should not exist. Not wealth but life and personality is intended under any scheme of social security to be the first consideration of the State.

There are a number of social security measures in existence in Canada, some emanating from the Dominion Parliament, some from provincial legislatures, the Prime Minister pointed out. These have never been co-ordinated into one scheme.

Study Existing Measures

The Special Committee will study existing measures in Canada, those in other countries and proposals put forward that have been put forward by those who have made careful studies of social security questions.

Mr. Kling mentioned as one of these last mentioned, the report of Sir William Beveridge. It was advisable that the Committee should retain experts. Mr. King said he believed health insurance should be immediately considered. Sir William Beveridge has said that he regarded social insurance as the first step toward meeting the objectives of the Atlantic Charter, and I think, said Mr. King, "it is from that point of view that we should study the questions that relate to social security."

Questions must arise in connection with financing and jurisdiction between the Dominion and the Provinces. Any national scheme would, he thought, probably be divided between the Dominion and provincial constitutional spheres of action. All members should familiarize themselves with questions of social security. That was one of the reasons for appointing such a large committee. "So long as those of us in this chamber continue to have any part in public affairs," said the Prime Minister, "we will find as a main interest in our lives and in the life of our country, this whole problem of social security."

Stassen Says Isolation Is on Way Out

Continued from Page 1

he has traveled in many States in recent weeks and has proved his own political strength in Minnesota—then significant political developments are in the making, upsetting certainly many isolationist hopes.

The effect of the trend which the Governor notes would probably mean that the Republican and Democratic Parties would be basically at one on peace issues in 1944 even as they are at one on the main war issues in 1940.

There are many who believe that the elimination of the isolationist issue from the campaign would do most to strengthen the Republican position and minimize the prospect of a fourth-term bid by President Roosevelt. It seems certain that if the G. O. P. sets out to keep the United States from joining any system of world security, then Mr. Roosevelt will have the greatest reason, from his standpoint, to attempt to avert such a calamity.

In emphasizing that the Republican Party cannot afford to accept an isolationist as its 1944 Presidential nominee, Governor Stassen declined to be drawn into indorsement of any one aspirant.

Dodges Willkie Feeler

"I am speaking of issues and principles and not of personalities," he said. "If the Republican Party and the country should fall back into the isolationist and standpat attitude which it had in the 1920's, it would be most unfortunate."

Governor Stassen was specifically asked if it could be assumed that he thought Wendell L. Willkie more nearly met the qualifications he laid down as essential to the 1944 Republican candidate than any of the others who have been mentioned for the nomination. He reiterated that he was not speaking of personalities, and that it would be for the people to judge what man to select. While firmly adhering to his refusal to say that his discussion of issues and principles implied the indorsement of any individual, he added:

"As you know, I have a high regard for Mr. Willkie. He and I have seen most issues in the same light."

In his address at Constitution Hall the Governor renewed his proposal that steps be taken at once to establish a definite continuing organization of the United Nations of the World. Two world wars and a world-wide depression in a single generation speak loudly and tragically of this need, he said.

He listed the following seven functions which should at first be delegated to the United Nations Government:

First Delegated Functions

To establish temporary governments over the Axis nations.

To maintain a modern United Nations legion as a world police force.

To constitute an elementary bill of rights and code of justice for mankind, and a United Nations court.

To administer the gateways to the sea.

To increase trade between the peoples of the world.

To increase the literacy and improve the health of the people.

To discharge these duties he proposed that a United Nations Congress or Assembly be set up as the legislative or parliamentary body, with its seats and voting strength based on the actual strength of the member nations.

An executive head of the body, he suggested, could be chosen along the lines of the British system, in which the Executive comes from the Parliament and is accountable to it.

"Alliances, treaties, and pacts between nations are not enough," Governor Stassen contended. "Just as men, living together in a community, must not only agree that they wish to live together in peace, but must also establish a mechanism of government to serve them, so the nations of the world must not merely agree that they wish to live together in the world in peace, but they must also definitely establish a mechanism of government to serve the people.

Nations Still Sovereign

"This does not mean that the new level of government will take the place of the national level of government. It will not fundamentally disturb domestic sovereignty. Nations will continue to have their own flags, their own constitutions, their own heritage, their own citizens.

"The new level should be added to carry out those relations to other nations which have been unsuccessfully conducted by devious diplomacy, international intrigue, balance of power, extra-territoriality, spirals of rising tariffs, devaluated currencies, making and breaking of treaties, and recurring wars.

"This new level of government must emphasize human rights rather than nations' rights. Its cornerstone must be a deep respect for the fundamental dignity of man, of every race and color and creed.

"In each of these activities, the delegation of power and authority to the Government of the United Nations by individual member nations would be limited and specific. All powers not delegated would be expressly reserved to the individual sovereign nations. The citizen would find his city, state, and national governments functioning pretty much as they do now, but there would be introduced a new and higher level of government. It would not be perfect. There would be mistakes. But it would make progress in service of the people."

Why It Can Be Done

And can it be done? Governor Stassen's answer was:

"When considering some such program for world peace and progress, there are those who say, 'It cannot be done,' Let us not forget that America is great today because over and over again some men did what others said could not be done.

"Let us not forget that the progress of mankind through the centuries has been brought about because time after time some men did what others said could not be done.

"The winning of this war must come first. It must be uppermost in our minds and thoughts and deeds. Each of us must add to the total strength of America until victory comes to the United Nations.

"But pray God, we begin now to definitely think, and plan, and criticize, and propose, and amend, and devise, and follow through, to initiate the means of winning this peace, an enduring peoples' peace, for the sake of the future welfare and progress of men, and women and little children, in this nation and in the other nations of the world."

Adolf, Where Are You?

By the Associated Press

At the close of one of its French-language programs to the Continent, the British radio "invited" Hitler to take to the air:

"Adolf, since November no one has seen Adolf. Adolf, we want to hear you. Hitler to the radio! Hitler to the radio!" said the radiocast recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

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Noted Signers Urge Defeat Of Senate Control of Jobs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 9—Declaring that the McKellar bill gravely threatens 60 years of Federal civil service reform, 100 prominent citizens from over the nation, including business, college, labor, economic, political, engineering leaders, editors, writers, and other prominent individuals, today addressed a public protest to Congress demanding defeat of the measure which would require senatorial confirmation of Federal jobs paying $4,500 and over.

It is charged that the McKellar bill "would be disastrous to the war effort."

The McKellar bill, the manifesto charges, "would substitute political tests for the qualifications of merit . . . such a repudiation of the merit system would be dangerous in time of peace. In time of war it spells disaster."

Noted Men Sign

Listed among editors signing the manifesto are William Allen White; among heads of educational institutions, Stanley King of Amherst, Frank Aydelotte, of the School of Higher Learning, Endicott Peabody, Headmaster of Groton; among artists and architects, Jo Davidson the Sculptor; among authors, Struthers Burt, and Ray Stannard Baker; among engineers, Gano Dunn; among economists, John R. Commons of Wisconsin University; Leonard D. White of the University of Chicago; Stuart Chase of Connecticut; among businessmen, Henry S. Dennison of Framingham, Massachusetts; among college professors, Ralph Barton Perry of Harvard; Christian Gauss of Princeton; among the miscellaneous group, Sherwood Eddy, Norman Thomas, Stephen Duggan, Rufus M. Jones (Friends Service Committee) and the Rev. John Haynes Holmes.

The statement signed by the 100 Protestants, follows:

"For 60 years public opinion in the United States has steadfastly demanded extension of the principle that appointments to positions in the Federal Government should rest on the basis of merit, and that such positions should not be made the football of party politics. Today, that progress of 60 years is gravely threatened.

"The McKellar bill pending in the Senate of the United States would substitute political tests for the qualification of merit. It would apply to scientists, lawyers, doctors, social workers, economists, and engineers. It would include businessmen who have left their homes to work for their government in time of war.

Would Spell Disaster

"If it should pass, men and women who have given devoted service to war agencies would find their tenure ended unless they are politically acceptable to the Senators of the States of their residence. Such a repudiation of the merit system would be dangerous in time of peace. In time of war it spells disaster.

"Acceptability to the Senate is a qualification which major policy making officials traditionally must meet. But an arbitrary salary limitation such as the bill as introduced established, can never isolate policy making officials. Nor can they be segregated by such a formula as it is reported the Judiciary Committee will recommend.

"Passage of any such bill would accomplish none of the reforms its advocates demand. It would only succeeded in demoralizing hard-pressed agencies whose activities are wholly devoted to prosecution of the war. It would detsroy in a single day the integrity of the Federal Service.

"That such a proposal could receive attention in the midst of war is in itself dismaying. We, as individuals, citizens who believe in the extension, not the shrinkage of the merit system, call upon the sleeping conscience of this country to arouse and say: 'This bill must not pass.'"

National Mediation Board

© Harris and Ewing

New Board Member From Wyoming

The first picture of the National Mediation Board to be made since the appointment of Harry H. Schwartz, former United States Senator from Wyoming, as a member. Left to right: Mr. Schwartz, William L. Leiserson, chairman, and George A. Cook.

U. S. Puts Food Pressure on Martinique

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—A showdown over the status of Martinique and approximately 170,000 tons of merchant shipping in the Caribbean Sea apparently is being forced by the United States through the powerful lever of withholding food supplies from the French colony.

Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles told a press conference March 8 that food shipments to Martinique were suspended in November—month of the North African invasion and added they have not been resumed.

What was the meaning of cutting off American supplies from the island ruled by Admiral Georges Robert? In reply to that, Mr. Welles told his hearers to draw their own conclusions.

That the French merchant tonnage in the Caribbean was an important factor appeared one inescapable conclusion. Shortly before the African landings, an agreement in principle was reached on all military questions raised by nearness to the United States of French possessions and warships under at least nominal Vichy rule.

Expectations Unfulfilled

It was said then that economic discussions were continuing. When United States troops moved into North Africa and relations with the Vichy Government were broken, it was expected in many quarters that Admiral Robert would join the United Nations camp and put the ships under his control into the Allied service.

This, however, did not happen, and latest reports are that Admiral Robert still is clinging to the attitude that he took orders only from Marshal Philippe Pétain, Chief of State of the Vichy Government now regarded as nonexistent by the United States.

Possibly indicative of the trend of relations between the United States and Admiral Robert were reports from Puerto Rico in mid-December that the Admiral might resign and the French shipping be turned over to the Allies. These same reports, which drew no comment from the State Department, said that if he retired, Admiral Robert undoubtedly would be succeeded by a man mutually acceptable to this Government and the French North African Command.

Repairs for Ships

In the event of such developments, it would be possible for the warships at Martinique to be repaired in United States shipyards where the Battleship Richelieu and other vessels from Dakar now are being refitted.

Mr. Welles also was questioned about the action of Gen. Henri Giraud in repudiating in North Africa decrees issued by the Vichy Government since the Franco-German armistice of 1940. A bureau administering anti-Jewish restrictions was abolished by the French commander.

In reply, Mr. Welles said General Giraud's action was a clear-cut indication that the French friends of the United States in North Africa have gone back to the policy which made France a great country and the French a great people—namely, the assurance of complete individual liberty for all inhabitants.

French Warships Held at Martinique

By the Associated Press

Washington, March 9

French warships demilitarized at Martinique include the following:

The 22,000-ton carrier Bearn,

The 10,000-ton cruiser Bertin,

The training cruiser Jeanne d'Arc,

A number of auxiliary vessels.

Private Webb Gets Six Months at Labor

RENO, Nev., March 9 (AP)—Six months at hard labor stretched out today before Private Jacob L. Webb, whose antics failed to amuse a special court-martial—especially in such matters as impersonating an army officer.

Private Webb, member of a prominent New York and Florida family, was convicted late yesterday "of all charges and specifications," which included absence without leave from Fort McDowell, near San Francisco, impersonating an officer, and breaking arrest.

The judge advocate, Lieut. James Matthews, sentenced him to a half year at hard labor and ordered him to forfeit two-thirds of his pay for that time.

Way Is Opened To Defer Key U.S. Employees

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt has set up a system under which government agencies can request deferment for essential, key employees, and at the same time cleared the way for voluntary induction of nonessential federal workers into the armed services.

In an executive order, announced today, the President placed jurisdiction in the War Manpower Commission and provided that each governmental agency have a committee to consider the deferment question.

The order is designed to carry out recommendations of a committee headed by Paul Bellamy, Editor of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, which studied the problem.

Federal employees are barred from initiating any requests for occupational deferment or advocating that such a request be made on their behalf.

Justice Department officials explained that the various agency committees may request deferment for federal workers whose services are essential to war activities. Key positions, the order said, shall be limited to those "involving serious difficulty of replacement because a scarcity of available qualified personnel exists and because any incumbent of the position must have had, in order to perform the duties effectively, an extended period of training or specialized experience."

For workers not in key positions, the normal processes of induction into the armed forces will operate. But employees desiring to enter voluntarily, without awaiting induction, are required to obtain a release from their agency deferment committees. Apparently this will be only a matter of routine, since a White House official said the agency committees would have to grant requests for voluntary entry.

However, if any hitch develops and a release is denied, the employee's request may be submitted to a special Review Committee which will be established by the War Manpower Commission.

Roosevelt Asks Legislation To Change Puerto Rican Setup

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—President Roosevelt has asked Congress to consider "as soon as possible" legislation to permit the people of Puerto Rico to elect their own Governor.

The Governor of Puerto Rico now is appointed by the Chief Executive, subject to Senate confirmation.

The incumbent is Rexford G. Tugwell, whose administration has been attacked by a coalition of insular political parties. They accused him of attempting to set up a communistic state. Governor Tugwell has been vigorously defended by Interior Secretary Harold L. Ickes and is supported in the islands by the Popular Democratic Party, which has had control of the Insular Legislature.

Mr. Roosevelt said the proposal that Puerto Ricans be allowed to choose their own Governor originated with Mr. Tugwell and was relayed by Mr. Ickes. He said it long had been the policy of the United States Government "progressively to reinforce the machinery of self-government in its territories and island possessions."

Text of Message

The text of the President's message:

"Several months ago the Governor of Puerto Rico recommended that the organic law of Puerto Rico be amended so as to permit the people of Puerto Rico to elect their own Governor. This recommendation was brought to me by the Secretary of the Interior with his approval. The Governor's suggestion has been under consideration since that time.

"It has long been the policy of the Government of the United States progressively to reinforce the machinery of self-government in its territories and island possessions.

"Puerto Rico has universal suffrage and an elective legislature which considers and enacts measures governing its internal affairs. Laws enacted by its Legislature, however, including laws of purely local concern, have been subject to approval or disapproval by Governors appointed by the President with the advice and coonsent of the Senate of the United States.

"In accordance with the general policy of this Government, I recommend to the Congress that it consider as soon as possible an amendment to the organic law of Puerto Rico to permit the people of Puerto Rico to elect their own Governor and to redefine the functions and powers of the Federal Government and the Government of Puerto Rico respectively.

Committee Appointed

"I have appointed a committee composed of an equal number of Puerto Ricans and of continental residents to advise me concerning changes in the organic law.

"The recommendations of this committee will be promptly submitted to the Congress for its consideration."

Bills have been introduced in both House and Senate to end the tenure of Governor Tugwell and establish the terms of his successors at four years. Governor Tugwell assumed office September 19, 1941.

A special Senate committee which investigated food shortages in the island, resulting from a lack of shipping, absolved both Messrs. Tugwell and Ickes from any responsibility on that score.

The Senate investigation was limited to social and economic conditions, however, and the House Insular Affairs Committee voted to ask the House for permission to send seven of its members to the Island to make an investigation of all phases of the Puerto Rican situation.

U. S. Men in Iceland To Get Hit Radiocasts

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, March 8. Delayed. (AP)—United States soldiers and sailors in Iceland soon will be tuning in Radio Reykjavik—the Iceland State radiocast service—for the latest American programs, including Charlie McCarthy, Jack Benny, Bob Burns, and the Hit Parade.

An agreement has been reached between Icelandic authorities and Porter McKeever, Office of War Information representative in Iceland, for four hours of rebroadcasts of American programs daily starting sometime this month.

News and educational programs about Iceland prepared here will also be radiocast.

The American forces are pleased by the new arrangement because, due to atmospheric conditions and the difference in time, American short-wave radiocasts often are hard to get.

The Woe of Mary's Ewe Must Be Mistake For WPB Asserts Whole Story Is a Fake

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—A War Production Board official turned versifier to reply in kind to Representative John W. Flannagan, Jr. (D) of Virginia, who had couched in rhyme a complaint against what he said were WPB "wonder boys."

Frank L. Walton, Director of WPB's Textile Division, wrote to Mr. Flannagan that a careful check of his division had revealed no one who had written such a letter as Mr. Flannagan reported to the House.

Mr. Flannagan told his fellow legislators that an Idaho sheep rancher asked permission to buy canvas to build lambing pens and WPB told him no canvas was available. The WPB letter closed, Mr. Flannagan said, with the suggestion that "you postpone your lambing season until more favorable weather."

Mr. Walton's letter said a similar story had been going around for months.

"In its earliest version, the story concerns wire which was needed for a fence for unborn lambs, and the rancher was supposed to have been told that unborn lambs did not need a fence," Mr. Walton wrote. "Then the material was changed to lumber and now it is canvas." He said that if any rancher really needed canvas, he believed it would be made available.

The poetical portion of Mr. Walton's letter to Mr. Flannagan said:

My reply might be put this way:

Your tale about the little lambs
Has moved our hearts with pity;
We liked your rhymes and like to see
A congressman so witty.
But while it really seems a shame
To spoil so good a story,
We like to keep our head unbowed
Although at times it's gory.
We haven't undertaken yet
To change the ways of nature,
So please inform your colleagues
In the national Legislature
That while we may appear sometimes
To lack both rhyme and reason.
We really didn't tell the ewes
To change their lambing season.

Reward: Canned Fruit For 'Lost' Fox Terrier

SPARTANBURG, S. C., March 9 (AP)—Classified advertising columns of the Spartanburg Herald will carry notice of a "lost, strayed or stolen" fox terrier.

A reward is offered. It consists of one can of sliced pineapple, which has a ration value of 16 points.

OWI Backs Kyser

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Band leader Kay Kyser's appeal to President Roosevelt from a 1-A draft classification is being supported by the Office of War Information.

Asserting that Mr. Kyser probably would be given a band leading job in the Army if he were inducted, OWI Director Elmer Davis said last night:

"We think he is doing more useful work now." Mr. Kyser is a consultant on OWI's Radio Advisory Committee and as a leader in bond-selling drives.

Mr. Kyser's own appeal from his 1-A classification was based on the contention that he is in essential war work because of his morale-building activities.

President Aids Army

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—A measure to expand the Army's specialized training program has been signed by President Roosevelt.

The bill was urged by the War Department to increase the number of officers and men in training in universities and elsewhere along natural scientific and engineering lines. Previous legislation limited the number detailed as students to 2 per cent of the military personnel.

Customs Court Judge Installed in New York

NEW YORK, March 9 (AP)—Charles Drummond Lawrence, former special assistant to the Assistant United States Atorney General in charge of customs, was installed March 8 as a judge of the Customs Court, second division.

Judge Lawrence, a native of North Yarmouth, Maine, practiced law in the Customs Court for 40 years. He was appointed to the judicial post recently by President Roosevelt.

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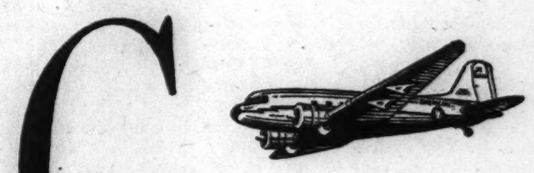

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WPB RELIEVES OIL SHORTAGE

IN A VIGOROUS MOVE to help relieve the oil transportation shortage, the War Production Board ordered the immediate construction of 892 Tank-Trailers, each carrying 4,000 gallons or more.

In a large measure, this move was the result of a lesson learned by emergency experience . . . as so many lessons must be learned in time of war. The thing to keep in mind now is that we must profit by that experience in other somewhat similar emergencies that lie ahead of us.

The lesson was this:

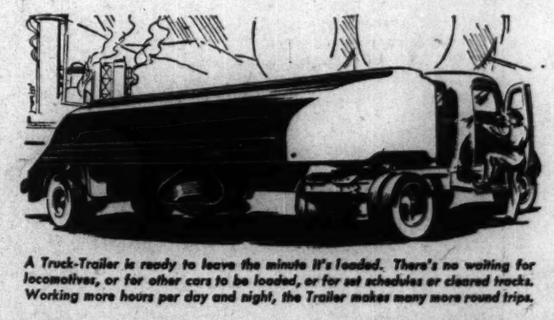
Motor transport, and particularly Truck-Trailers, must take over a bigger share of America's hauling jobs . . and can frequently do them better than they've been done in the past.

The classroom in which this lesson was so clearly learned was the petroleum industry. Oil and gasoline distributors had been turning more and more to Truck-Trailers for several years. But the war emergency greatly accelerated this trend. And, as so often happens, **the new way quickly proved its advantages, not only for emergency but for normal conditions as well.**

Let's check off a few of the advantages:

1. The equipment works more . . works around the clock. Since the power unit is always at hand, a Trailer leaves the minute it's loaded . . without waiting for a locomotive, or for other cars to be loaded, or for a time schedule. The Trailer makes more trips . . hauls more total tonnage.

2. On many hauls, one Tank-Trailer delivers many times the gallonage that one tank car can deliver . . because, of course, the Trailer works continuously and makes more round trips.* Secretary Ickes said: **". . there have been instances in which one motor truck has been the equivalent of as many as 25 tank cars."** That's an abnormally high figure, of course . . the usual experience is about one to eleven.



A Truck-Trailer is ready to leave the minute it's loaded. There's no waiting for locomotives, or for other cars to be loaded, or for set schedules or cleared tracks. Working more hours per day and night, the Trailer makes many more round trips.

3. Trailers conserve rubber, steel and manpower. An announcement by the War Production Board said that they **"transport more oil per pound of steel and rubber and require less manpower than any other type of vehicle available for general use."**

4. Tank-Trailers serve industry more flexibly. They keep fuels and lubricants flowing into the factories, in the needed quantities and at the needed time. In many plants that must depend on motor hauling, through lack of spur tracks, the greater capacity and maneuverability of Trailers, as compared with trucks, are tremendous assets.

5. Tank-Trailers are adaptable to emergencies. If a critical condition develops in another area . . one, two, three hundred miles away . . Tank-Trailers can be shifted overnight to answer the SOS.

That gives an idea why, in the month of November, the transportation of petroleum products by interstate for-hire haulers increased 100 per cent—as compared with November, 1941—with a comparable gain by other haulers. And it explains the vigorous and constructive action of WPB.

It was a good lesson well learned. Now . . to make it serve us further.

We must not let similar transportation crises overtake us again. We must anticipate and whip them before they arrive.

Additional Trailers—as well as Trailers, tires and parts to replace those now wearing out—should be ready when the need develops. Nothing can be saved by waiting. It takes no less steel, rubber and production capacity to build Trailers at one time than another.

But will there be emergencies in other fields like that in the oil industry? Men who know the American transportation situation say there will.

Take, for instance, just this one . . food! Trucks and Trailers already carry most of America's food from farm to market and table, but our changing eating habits, with wartime rationing, will put still more responsibility on motor transport. No other method can possibly do the job.

Our Home Front can't afford to gamble on its food supply. We must have the Trailers, tires and parts to keep our meat, poultry, cereals, vegetables, fruit and dairy products moving.

We must profit by our lesson!

**The average capacity of a rail tank car is about 10,000 gallons. Most Tank-Trailers are from 3,000 to 4,500-gallons capacity.*

FRUEHAUF TRAILER COMPANY • DETROIT
MEMBER AUTOMOTIVE COUNCIL FOR WAR PRODUCTION

The Home Forum

"Thy helper is omnipotence"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IN TIMES of trial and great difficulty, Christian peoples everywhere turn to a higher source than matter, to Spirit, God, for help and comfort. Our thought turns naturally to divine Love, Life, as the flower turns toward the sun. Placing wholehearted confidence in God, the Psalmist sang (Psalms 124:2, 3, 6, 8): **"If it had not been the Lord who was on our side, when men rose up against us: then they had swallowed us up quick. . . . Blessed be the Lord, who hath not given us as a prey to their teeth. . . . Our help is in the name of the Lord, who made heaven and earth."**

To Daniel, the lions in the den were not to be feared, for he had complete trust in God's supremacy. Are we to fear the mental lions of hatred, treachery, aggression, persecution, that are rampant in the world today? With conviction, let us say with Paul (Romans 8:37), **"Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through him that loved us."** Spiritual discernment gives one a mental shelter into which he can withdraw from the testimony of mortal sense, seek safety in Truth, and thus be protected from the supposititious attacks of error, in whatever circumstances, even at the battle-front.

Mary Baker Eddy, in a letter to one of her students, said (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 157), **"Yes, my student, my Father is your Father; and He helps us most when help is most needed, for He is the ever-present help."** And she added: **"Error has no power but to destroy itself. It** *cannot harm you;* **it cannot stop the eternal currents of Truth."** No matter how terrifying a picture evil may present, we can confidently know that error is always self-destructive, but that it can never destroy one iota of good.

Christian Science declares that evil is a subtle suggestion of a supposititious mortal mind, which is itself unreal. There is but one Mind, that is, the immortal, universal, infinite Mind, God. And this all-knowing, all-seeing, all-hearing omnipotent Mind knows man's every need and supplies all that is essential for His beloved child's well-being. This Science makes it very clear that God is man's Life; therefore man is eternal, invulnerable, forever abiding safely in Life, immortal Love. God made man perfect and indestructible. Since God knows no evil, man cannot know evil; and our part is to prove this to be true here and now.

God—Truth, Life, Mind—is our Father, our helper, the one and only Physician. Mrs. Eddy has written in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 169): **"Only the action of Truth, Life, and Love can give harmony. Whatever teaches man to have other laws and to acknowledge other powers than the divine Mind, is anti-Christian. The good that a poisonous drug seems to do is evil, for it robs man of reliance on God, omnipotent Mind, and according to belief, poisons the human system."** We cannot serve both God and matter.

How then shall we overcome disease? By spiritually knowing that God, good, is All, and man is His reflection. Let us know that **"He helps us most when help is most needed."** In absolute reality, man, Love's likeness, cannot be sick, for God is not sick. Christian Science shows that sin, sickness, sorrow, peril, accidents, can be annihilated from human experience by the clear recognition that they are false beliefs—without substance or reality. Healing by spiritual means is available to all, and such healing is permanent. It gives irrefutable proof that man, in true being, is the complete expression of God, the omnipotent All.

In the chapter entitled "Fruitage," at the close of Science and Health, are authenticated testimonies of healing which resulted from the study of this textbook alone. One who was healed of rheumatism writes from Edinburgh (p. 663): "I had tried many medicines, also massage, with no result, and the doctors told me that I would always suffer from this disease. . . . I suffered day and night, and nothing relieved me until Science proved to me the falseness of this belief by removing it. . . . I found out that one Mind is the only medicine, and then I was freed from the suffering."

Included within each one's true selfhood are all the qualities of Life. We need not seek or struggle for health or supply or happiness. They are ever present, eternal, invariable; they need only to be expressed. Abundant health, adequate supply, and unlimited strength are ours by reflection today. They cannot be taken from us. For if man did not manifest God's every quality he would not be the reflection or image of Love, and would lose his identity. But this is impossible, for God, Mind, governs all and maintains the identity of all His ideas.

Christ Jesus reflected Love in his every thought and deed; so we must seek the spiritual status of being, relying entirely upon Mind for all healing, until we demonstrate the truth that the beauty and health and strength of Life are eternally manifested by Life's representative, man.

Thus can each one learn to prove true the scientific statement, **"Error . . .** *cannot harm you;* **it cannot stop the eternal currents of Truth."**

For the student, the Christian Science Sentinel is invaluable in keeping abreast of daily problems and progress. Editorials, articles, and testimonies of healing illustrate the practical application of Christian Science; and each copy contains current news and information, such as replies to criticisms in the world press, announcements of church dedications, Items of Interest, Sunday School Notes and Comments, Bible Notes, and "Signs of the Times." The convenient pocket size of the Sentinel makes it handy to carry in pocket or purse. Price, $3.50 a year; single copy, 10c. Order from any Christian Science Reading Room or Circulation Representative, or direct from the Publishing Society.

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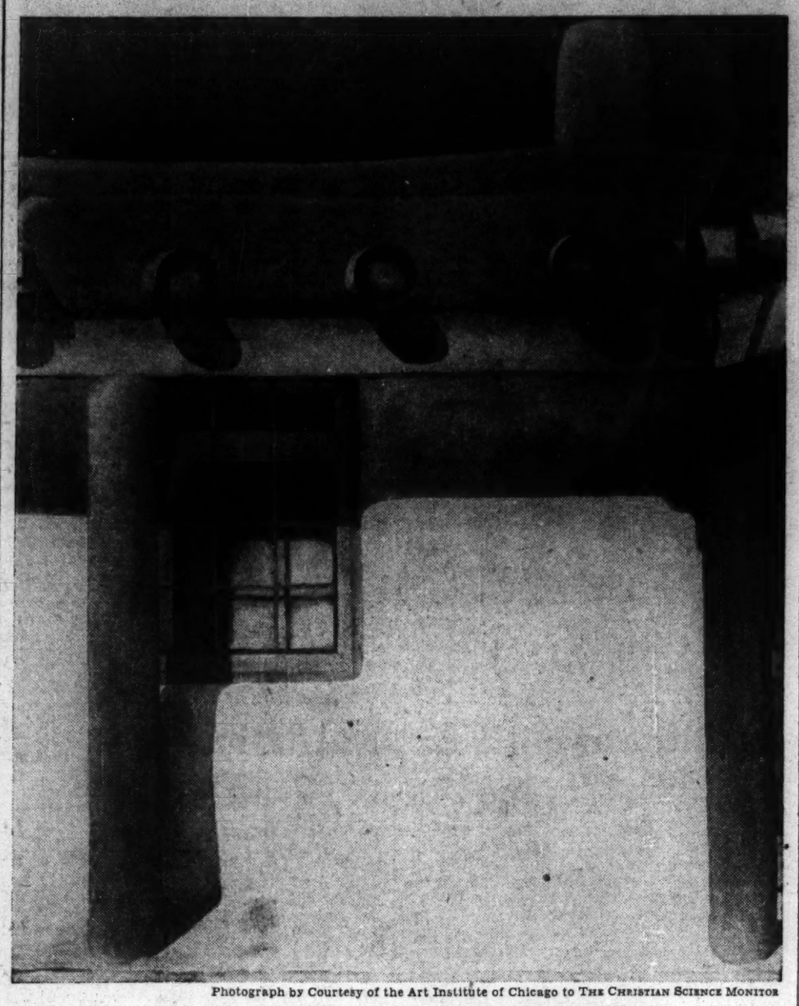

Photograph by Courtesy of the Art Institute of Chicago to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"FROM THE PATIO": *A Painting by Georgia O'Keeffe*

"Trust all to God, the Father,
Confide thou in none other,
He is thy sole defense;
He cares for thee past measure,
Seek Him who has thy treasure,
Thy helper is omnipotence."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

The text of a lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, California, entitled "Christian Science: The Science Which Demonstrates Man's Eternal Identity," will be found on page 13.

MISS O'KEEFFE IS an American painter living in New York City, and this picture has been on view in a retrospective exhibition of her work at the Art Institute of Chicago. It is a small picture, perhaps about twenty inches high, and represents the courtyard of her house in New Mexico.

It is a remarkable picture composed in parallels and rectangles—almost a plaid-like pattern, but painted in the subtlest colors imaginable: the sky a pale blue, the posts, lintels, and beam-ends a dull yellow, the chimney-pot a dull terra cotta, and the wall a sunlit white. The window reflects other tones of these same colors. To the casual observer, the picture seems to have been reduced to an almost geometrical statement—dehumanized, with all trace of sentiment removed, and yet its painter is an extraordinarily sensitive person, loving fervently the subjects which she paints. But she loves the designing of them still more. She arranges the space relations subtly, as a musician would compose his chords. For example, note the progression of space between the beam-ends, coming more closely together in the corner and beginning to grow apart again as they leave the picture. Such things never "just happen"; they are like the geometry of music.

Some might call the O'Keeffe pictures abstractions, but the subject matter is never lost, merely distilled into a finer essence. The public is keen about these pictures and the critics concede the work is good. Therefore we have conclusive proof that the public is not always wrong.

CHARLES FABENS KELLEY

"Almagten er din Hjælper"

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

I TIDER af Prøvelser og store Vanskeligheder, vender kristne Folk sig overalt til en højere Kilde end Materien, de vender sig til Aand, Gud, for at finde Hjælp og Trøst. Vore Tanker vender sig naturligt mod guddommelig Kærlighed, Liv, ligesom Blomsten vender sig mod Solen. Fuldt ud stolende paa Gud, sang Salmisten (Salmernes Bog 124:2, 3, 6, 8): "Havde Herren ej været med os, da Mennesker rejste sig mod os, saa havde de slugt os levende. . . . Lovet være Herren, som ej gav os hen, deres Tænder til Rov! . . . Vor Hjælp er Herrens Navn, Himlens og Jordens Skaber."

Daniel behøvede ikke at frygte Løverne i Kulen, for han havde fuldstændig Tillid til Guds Overhøjhed. Skal vi frygte Hadets, Troløshedens, Aggressionens og Forfølgelsens mentale Løver, der griber om sig i Verden i Dag? Lad os med Overbevisning sige med Paulus (Paulus's Brev til Romerne 8:37): "Men i alt dette mere end sejre vi ved ham, som elskede os." Aandelig Indsigt giver os et mentalt Tilflugtssted, hvortil vi kan trække os tilbage fra de dødelige Sansers Vidnesbyrd, søge Sikkerhed i Sandheden og saaledes være beskyttet mod Vildfarelsens fingerede Angreb, under hvilke som helst Forhold, endda paa Krigsfronten.

Mary Baker Eddy sagde i et Brev til en af sine Studerende (*Miscellaneous Writings*, S. 157): "Ja, min Elev, min Fader er din Fader, og Han hjælper os mest, naar Hjælpen mest tiltrænges, for Han er den stedsenærværende Hjælp." Og hun tilføjede: "Vildfarelsen har ingen Magt uden den, at tilintetgøre sig selv. Den *kan ikke gøre dig Fortræd;* den kan ikke standse Sandhedens evige Strømme." Ligegyldig hvor skrækindjagende et Billede det onde end kan fremstille, saa kan vi tillidsfuldt vide, at Vildfarelsen altid er selv-tilintetgørende, og at den aldrig kan tilintetgøre en Tøddel af det gode.

Kristen Videnskab erklærer, at det onde er en snedig Suggestion af et fingeret dødeligt Sind, hvilket selv er uvirkeligt. Der er kun eet Sind, det vil sige, det udødelige, altomfattende, uendelige Sind, Gud. Og dette alvidende, alt-seende, alt-hørende, almægtige Sind kender hvert eneste af Menneskets Behov og sørger for alt, hvad der er nødvendigt for Sit elskede Barns Velvære. Denne Videnskab gør det klart forstaaeligt, at Gud er Menneskets Liv; og derfor er Mennesket evigt, usaarligt og bor for stedse i Sikkerhed i Liv, udødelig Kærlighed. Gud skabte Mennesket fuldkomment og uforgængeligt. Da Gud ikke kender til det onde, kan Mennesket ikke kende til det onde, og det er vor Pligt at bevise, at dette er sandt her og nu.

Gud—Sandhed, Liv, Sind—er vor Fader, vor Hjælper, der ene og eneste Læge. Mrs. Eddy har skrevet i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (S. 169): "Kun Sandhedens, Livets og Kærlighedens Virksomhed skaber Harmoni. Hvad der end lærer Mennesket at have andre Love, og at erkende andre Magter end det guddommelige Sind, er anti-kristent. Det gode, som en giftig Medicin synes at gøre, er af det onde, for den frastjæler Mennesket hans Tillid til Gud, det almægtige Sind, og forgifter, ifølge dødeliges Antagelse, det menneskelige System." Vi kan ikke tjene baade Gud og Materien.

Hvorledes kan vi da overvinde Sygdom? Ved aandeligt at vide at Gud, det gode, er Alt, og at Mennesket er Hans Genspejling. Lad os holde fast ved, at "Han hjælper os mest, naar Hjælpen mest tiltrænges". I den fuldkomne Virkelighed kan Mennesket, Kærlighedens Lignelse, ikke være syg, for Gud er ikke syg. Kristen Videnskab viser, at Synd, Sygdom, Sorg, Fare og Ulykker kan blive tilintetgjort i den menneskelige Erfaring ved den klare Erkendelse af, at de er falske Forestillinger—uden Substans eller Virkelighed. Helbredelse ved aandelige Midler er tilgængelig for alle, og en saadan Helbredelse er varig. Den giver uigendrivelig Bevis paa, at Mennesket, i sin sande Væren, er Guds, den almægtige Altheds, fuldstændige Udtryk.

I Kapitlet betitlet "Fruitage" [Den høstede Frugt] i Slutningen af *Science and Health*, er bekræftede Vidnesbyrd om Helbredelser, som resulterede fra Studiet af denne Bog alene. En, der blev helbredt for Rheumatisme, skriver fra Edinburgh (S. 663): "Jeg havde prøvet mange Slags Medicin og ogsaa Massage, men uden Resultat, og Lægerne fortalte mig, at jeg vilde altid lide af denne Sygdom. . . . Jeg led Dag og Nat, og intet hjalp mig, førend Videnskaben beviste denne Forestillings Falskhed for mig ved at bortfjerne den. . . . Jeg opdagede, at eet Sind er den eneste Medicin, og da blev jeg befriet for Lidelsen."

Alle Livets Kvaliteter er indbefattet i enhvers sande Jeg. Vi behøver ikke at søge efter eller kæmpe for Sundhed eller det daglige Udkomme eller Glæde. De er stedsenærværende, evige, uforanderlige; de behøver kun at blive udtrykt. Overstrømmende Sundhed, tilstrækkeligt Underhold og ubegrænset Styrke er i Dag vore ved Genspejling. De kan ikke tages fra os. For dersom Mennesket ikke manifesterede alle Guds Kvaliteter, vilde han ikke være Kærlighedens Genspejling eller Billede, og vilde miste sin Identitet. Men dette er umuligt, for Gud, Sind, styrer alt og opretholder alle Sine Ideers Identitet.

Kristus Jesus genspejlede Kærlighed i hver eneste af sine Tanker og Handlinger; og ligeledes maa vi søge at finde frem til den aandelige Tilværelsestilstand og udelukkende stole paa Sind med Hensyn til al Helbredelse, indtil vi demonstrerer den Sandhed, at Livets Skønhed og Sundhed og Styrke i al Evighed er manifesteret af Livets Repræsentant, Mennesket.

Saaledes kan enhver lære at bevise Sandheden af den videnskabelige Erklæring: "Vildfarelsen . . . *kan ikke gøre dig Fortræd;* den kan ikke standse Sandhedens evige Strømme."

"Stol i alt paa Gud, vor Fader,
Betro dig ej til nogen anden,
Han er dit eneste Værn;
Han sørger for dig i fuldt Maal,
Søg Ham, som har din Skat,
Almagten er din Hjælper."

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Trumpet Winds

The winds are out again tonight,
Trumpets sound from vale and height;
And swiftly as the night birds fly
They ride their cloud steeds down the sky.
The winds are bugling clear and long,
A high adventure in their song;
They race along the stretch of sea—
Haze garments trailing wild and free.
The trumpet winds are on the hill,
The world is waiting—silent, still;
Then—bugles sound along the height,
The winds are out again tonight.

VIRGINIA ELIZABETH BLACK

Bluebird Bend

It is hard to say why the heart should bound
When the foot is set on unknown ground
Or anyway not one's own
Tilled acres, or
Well-loved, well-tended wood.
And also, not so easily understood,
Just why, at winter's end, the bluebirds come—
Flock, low-warbling sweets, *not* near my home,
But fill the brushy lowland past the bend.

All winter I feed the birds about my door;
And, in the spring, not needing alms,
They come to sing. But not the bluebirds, not
An ounce of sky in the lot! They are somber of side and wing.
I shall always have, I trust, my brown-coated singers, and I
Shall always wonder why
I must walk down the road for a bluebird; but I must.

MARGERY MANSFIELD

Families Are Like That

MEROPE WROTE: "I spent last week-end with Christopher. He says you never answer his letters."

I felt most indignant. I always answer his letters; every one. Maybe the U-boats have had something to do with it. But, then, families are like that. Even if they write to you diligently and conscientiously, they never answer you, not really.

I remembered Aunt Jennifer. It was several years ago, when she wanted a housekeeper. There were none to be had in London, it seemed. So Merope, who was spending all her spare time at the moment among the refugees, suggested that Aunt Jennifer should try one. At that date, before the war, refugees were only permitted to take domestic employment. So Aunt Jennifer consented and one morning, answering the door-bell, she found on her doorstep a charming blonde. Her curls were tied up in a gay-colored bandanna, her sports wash-dress was immaculate, her feet in sandals. She was the refugee housekeeper. A Ph.D. from Prague University, wanting to continue her courses in London on economics—well, I never heard the rest.

I don't know now if Aunt Jennifer took her. I see them always, transfixed like the couple on Keats' Grecian Urn, forever on the doorstep. My aunt peering up, round and jolly, nearly eighty, but spry and active; the gentle and beautiful intellectual, gazing down at her, asking so little and so much. No one would ever tell me the end of the story. I shall never know it.

It is the same with Amelie. She is the girl in the exclusive beauty salon which I patronize. At least, she is one of them. We are so high class there that everyone is called Céline, or Marie, or Armine; while the men are André, or Georges, or Henri. Amelie is really Mary Brown. So, when we get into her little hair-washing room, she turns suddenly into Mary Brown. And we begin to talk about Joe. It is I, actually, who talks about Joe; Amelie is not supposed to talk of him. But I am interested in him. You see, I have known about Joe since he was twelve. He is now eighteen and in the air force. He is a sergeant. Suddenly he became one, to Mary Brown's astonishment; to Joe's also, if all were known. The Colonel had him up and gave him his stripes. And then he looked at him! I can see him doing it and I can see Joe looking back at him with his mother's lovely dark eyes.

"How old are you, Brown?"

"Eighteen, sir." And then the Colonel said something unprintable under his breath.

Well, Mary Brown is always writing to him, asking if he wants socks or flashlights or boxes of cookies or whatever mothers do write to their sons about these days; and Joe writes back, but he never tells her. All Joe says is: Why is it they are not off to North Africa or the Solomons or even Northern Ireland? Why is he being moved from camp to camp and-all-the-fellows-feel-the-same-way? I can see their letters fluttering from one to the other like doves, persistent but unrelated. "Why don't you number the letters?" I asked. "I used to in the last war." I remembered a lance-corporal who got disgusted because he had missed numbers 10 and 12.

"This is the worst run war I have ever been in," he wrote from somewhere in Africa, just as they do now. "I have missed two of your letters." But they came in time and he grumbled about something else. Mary Brown was saying it seemed a good plan; she would number them inside and out.

But to get back to Christopher. I do answer his letters. I can see him now. It is a wet misty afternoon and he has just said to Annabella that he had better drive into town to see if his fishing-rod has come. "Well, don't forget to call at the post-office then." So out he goes. Tom, the stable-man, is not in the stable. The car is lying idle, for there is no petrol available; but Punch, the newly-acquired pony, is in his stall. Now he is harnessing the pony.

But it is not Punch and it is not a gray-haired, distinguished-looking Colonel (retired); it is a slim young lieutenant with brown hair. And beside him, tugging at the heavy straps, is a little brown-haired sister. "Don't call her Mimi, Euterpe," he says. "It is the Mimi; from the Rheingold; surely you know that." It seems important to us both.

Now the Mimi is harnessed and let out; we both get into the trap; Christopher takes the reins. "You let her down the last time you drove," he says reproachfully and I blush in shame; no one will ever trust me to drive. I am too absent-minded. But I don't care; so long as I am with Christopher, nothing else matters.

We drive in silence the three miles into the village; the post-office is reached and I wonder why the post-office smell is always the same: a mixture of ink and varnish and soap of some kind. There are no letters for Master Christopher and Miss Baby. I kick the wood partition angrily at that name, but I say nothing.

It is dark when we come out; there are no stars, no moon. When we get to the top of the little hill, just before we take the last turn for home, we don't need even the ruts to tell us where we are. We are almost home; we are home. Tom looms out of the mist to take the pony to the stable. I crawl out of my cocoon and stagger toward the house. The hall light gleams on the steps from the open door.

"Come in, Christopher," says Annabella from the passage to the kitchen. "Supper is nearly ready. I've made up the fire in the dining-room; your slippers are there." Does Christopher look around to see if someone is at his elbow? Perhaps for a moment. Then he goes into the room and dislodges the cocker spaniels; he sits down and draws a letter from his pocket. How funny! There was a letter, after all. A thin blue airmail letter, postmarked Boston. Christopher, Colonel Christopher, has got his letter at last.

EUTERPE

Life in Alaska Is Different

FAIRBANKS BEGAN to seem like home.

It was more than the mere fact that Mister Shrdlu [a Cub Trainer airplane] had apparently developed a homing instinct that hauled us back willy-nilly every time we left there. For one thing, the nights were (different though they might be) of normal United States length once more, and very dark. In the early evening the sun slid down behind the hills over toward the southward, and three big stars were hung over Birch Hill like a lambent chain. One by one at first, and then in prodigal lavish handfuls, the silver coinage of stars spread over the velvet skies. We saw the Northern Lights more frequently now, great whips snapped and lashed across the night, dripping liquid fire. . . .

The mercury was sliding steadily down. Each morning it was closer to zero and the gay and lovely gardens along the residential streets were full of dry brown stalks. The golden shocks of wheat from the fields at the foot of the hill where stood the University of Alaska were all in the barns now. The dairy herd out east of town spent more of its time in the insulated, heated barns, and from time to time a glaze of ice covered the puddles. . . .

But in spite of the differences—the early winter, the fur-clad babies, the dog teams tied to no-parking signs while the sourdoughs drank malted milks in the Co-operative Drugstore—Fairbanks was relaxing. Fairbanks, the city of paradox, the pioneer town and the sophisticate, was becoming herself, and herself was in many ways a town as remote from Jack London's portraits as Keokuk, Iowa. Fairbanks, without the tourists to overawe and delight, was stepping into the general Alaskan character. . . .

Conditions were different in Alaska than in the States, but Florida is different from North Dakota, Texas is different from Washington, Iowa is different from Vermont. The days were long in Alaska in summer, twenty-four hours one day a year; and the nights were long and black in winter, twenty-four hours one night. It was cold, terribly cold, but it was no colder than parts of Montana or North Dakota. The Alaska around Fairbanks lies in the same altitude as the farmland of Norway and Sweden. . . . Life in Alaska is different—up on the very rim of the arctic it may be really tough—but the Alaska where most of the white people live is hardly more pioneer now than a Western ranch. It may be frontier, but it is decidedly streamlined—From "Adventure Was the Compass," by ALMA HEFLIN. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

The Land of Promise

THE NEXT EVENT of importance to our opening year was the arrival of the seed catalogues. Even lacking the extravagant color content of similar books of to-day, these, as they were stripped of wrappers, offered exciting adventure into the land of promise.

For days—and evenings as well—my father pored over his catalogues. It was his custom to make out, first, a list of everything he would *like* to get, which included pretty much everything in the book. Then, appalled by the sum total of such extravagance, he would, with regret, cut out all the extras, the new, untried, interesting things, and content himself with familiars, adding just a *few* of the improvements on old friends. This list he and my mother would discuss at length.

"Better put out a few more onion sets 'n we did last year, hadn't we, 'Miry? They didn't seem to carry over, way they ought to."

"If you set out a million they wouldn't carry over. I wisht you'd put in an extra row of beets, though, for greens."

"I'm goin' to put in some of these new early peas. I'd like to have some a lee-tle before the Fourth, if I could." . . .

And so on until, hewed and whittled down to meet the limited budget, the list was finally made out in my father's fine flourishing hand, the money order bought, and the letter sent.

Then came the suspense of waiting. Two weeks—three weeks—and finally, late in February, it would arrive, that eagerly awaited package pregnant with flavor, color, taste, odor, nutriment, in little bags and envelopes, labeled with names lovely to the ear.—From "The Country Kitchen," by DELLA T. LUTES. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

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Intimate Message: Washington

Tax Army Mobilizing ..... ***By Richard L. Strout***

Well, this is the big week. For what?—why, for filing income tax returns, of course; most of us leave it off until the last minute, and the deadline comes March 15.

A good many of us have been saving up money a long time now for this interesting occasion. About a month ago we got up courage to make a rough stab at it, just to find out what the bad news was likely to be. We got out the old card table, sharpened a pencil, borrowed some of Junior's note paper after he had gone to bed. Then we plunged into figures and ordered that the radio be turned off while we tried to add them up. The rest of the house went around on tiptoe. "John is adding up his income tax!" was a sufficient explanation for almost any family development.

Well, then the great instant came when we had filled in the place where it said "balance subject to normal tax," taken a deep breath, clenched our fingers, gritted our teeth, and looked at subsequent items, 27 to 33 inclusive. Do you know how paratroopers feel when ordered to jump?—it's all over in a minute! "Normal tax (6 per cent of item 26)" . . . "Surtax on item 23" . . . and then after that merely the sensation of being very high up and of floating right down, and of hoping the financial parachute will hold.

Most of us realized right away some sort of a war was on.

And now the big drama is moving punctually to its March 15 denouement. It isn't anything that lends itself readily to picturization, but it's a pretty big spectacle, at that. For example, 45,000,000 men and women are expected to file returns this year. It was only 26,000,000 last year. Millions of those persons have never filed income taxes before in their lives. What is this new discovery, that they have a direct cash stake in Government efficiency and economy, going to do with their viewpoint? I leave that one to you.

Then again, it seems that a whole lot of people have been saving up money for a long time for this particular week. Otherwise how account for some interesting little figures that the Security and Exchange Commission has amassed, in its quiet way? It seems that at the end of the year the public has accumulated just under 29 billion dollars of so-called "liquid" savings: money in cash, in checking accounts, in readily convertible Government securities, in what-not.

It is hard to give you an idea of how much money that is, or of the anxiety it has caused some conservative Government officials. Think of the inflation-potential in that sum! Now, a whole lot of the money is going into the Treasury, but nowhere near the total amount. One rough estimate is that by the end of March, you and I will have paid around 2.1 billion dollars into the Treasury. In addition, corporations will have paid 2.7 billion dollars.

Now that is a whole lot of money, and something rather to inflate the ego of the little man. But you will readily see that it does not take care of that big total of individuals' liquid savings, which the SEC figures show is outstanding.

And the SEC also shows that down to the end of 1942 the rate of accumulation was accelerating. Putting this another way round, the farmer was getting so much for his crops, the worker so much for his overtime that he couldn't spend it all, particularly with the few things left available to buy, with gasoline rationing keeping him home, and longer hours tiring him out, anyway. So the money is accumulating.

There was a big inflationary buffer of unpaid debts at first, but a whole lot of those debts have now been paid off. So, in a way, there is a still bigger drama going on behind the present tax drama (which we started out to show was so large): this is the unprecedented, all-time high of savings accumulation that may wind up in one of several ways, or all three: (1) Higher taxes; (2) war-bond purchases, or, maybe (3) inflationary spending.

That problem is still in the future, however. Just at the moment individual income tax returns are being filled out, put into envelopes, and sent to the Treasury. Talk about Government forms! Did you know that since the start of the year the various income tax forms, instructions, informational material and the like circulated, have numbered about one third of a billion? The Treasury is getting ready for its bumper crop.

This will probably be the biggest single tax collection in history, and next year's will be smaller. This is because, almost certainly, Congress will put some sort of a withholding arrangement into effect that will stop your money before it ever gets into your pay envelope or salary check.

Yesterday the House Ways and Means Committee tentatively approved such a 20 per cent withholding tax, at source. For most of us this should be quite a convenience, in so far as it spreads tax payments out through the year. It is a complicated problem, though, and, like a good many other war innovations, may cause confusion at first.

In all this, a couple of things stand out. If the SEC figures and the Treasury estimates are correct, there is enough and more than enough money now being saved in the country to pay the heavy new war taxes. In fact, big though the taxes are, they do not begin to close the inflationary gap. The other thing is that we are getting something new for our money this year. Taxes are bigger, but a lot of us are going to feel, as we seal the envelope and lick the stamp, a new identity with the war effort.

The Country Speaks: The Air

Flying Minutemen ..... ***By Robert K. Shellaby***

Bomb-equipped civilian planes hunting enemy submarines along the nation's shores may be the most glamorous of the 14 military duties of the Civil Air Patrol, but the inland assignment of courier-service drudgery perhaps does the most toward achieving early victory.

That's the conviction of Maj. Earle L. Johnson, national commander of the converted "playboy planes"; and few persons would disagree once they saw his facts.

Although most of his facts are secret, the scope of courier service is best symbolized for publication, the Major believes, by the 21,700 courier-miles being flown daily in the Pacific Northwest on the record-holding link.

The sum total of all courier service and other secret duties is much more, in keeping with the multiplication of the original 26 planes at the start a year ago.

Links like that in the Northwest shorten the war spectacularly by saving enormous amounts of time in transporting equipment, officials, and documents. Out where "distances are so much greater," the courier flights of the frail-looking light planes assume even greater importance.

Although overshadowed by the more glamorous branches of Army and Navy aviation, the civilian branch has mushroomed to 70,000 members, with an average of 112 a day joining now.

Beyond the specified jobs, the Patrol serves two others: it is a training ground for many going after wings in the armed services, and it is a preserve for skilled persons otherwise rejected for more active service.

Backlighting the whole Patrol, of course, is its importance as the nucleus of peacetime aviation, when once again it will comprise the largest component of aviation.

Cartoonists who have puzzled over the policing of airplanes if there were ever an air-flivver in every garage today can see order promised by the self-discipline demonstrated by civilians in organizing the Patrol. At first, some military chiefs looked with little confidence at the prospect of civilians "cluttering up" the military-dominated air lanes. Civilian fliers, even more than the daredevil alumni of World War I, were regarded as proof against discipline.

That they can now be trusted with real bombs proves their responsibility and discipline. While no official report had yet been made whether a C. A. P. plane had sunk a sub, Major Johnson in a recent speech before the Aeronautic Association of Boston did refer to "a man who has blown the conning tower off a submarine,"—which the audience took to mean at least what it said.

The C. A. P. isn't as "civilian" as one might suppose, it must be confessed. Crews on submarine duty are on full-time service under Army direction, with the Army control covering the rest of the Patrol. Except an Army liaison officer or two, none gets "salary or wages," but those on full time get "expenses," with the lowest flying officer getting $7 a day. Commissions, uniforms, and duties are quite comparable with those of the Army; the C. A. P.'s red shoulder strap is a chief difference in uniforms.

"Light planes," meaning horsepower lower than that of fighting craft, are used on all C. A. P. duties. Those hunting subs are leased to the Army at a certain amount per hour of flight, with the Government paying all expenses and restricting the planes to patrol use only.

Women pilots are used "to a most satisfactory degree on courier assignment," said the Major. "I'm glad to go out on a limb to say that in every 100 women pilots I find more good pilots than in the same number of men. That's because women, who are only about 10 per cent of our roster, prove themselves more eager to learn and obey once they have made the jump into aviation; men take too much for granted."

In war or in peace, the Patrol regards itself as being in the best American tradition: as a volunteer force, it has been praised as the "Continental Army, 1943 Style," and its members have been called Flying Minutemen—and Minute Women.

To Change the Subject:

Wellesley Meets a Gracious Woman ..... ***By Alice Myers***

"She's neat" is the way Wellesley College girls described Mme. Chiang Kai-shek after her address in the Alumnae Hall Sunday.

One wonders if Mme. Chiang would understand the full import of their terse phrase. It conveys profound regard, the maximum of praise. As one sophomore earnestly explained, "'She's neat' just sums it all up. It means she's perfect all around—that she's a lady and a great personage but that she does things that make her seem very close to us."

One of those "things" was the thoughtfulness she expressed for Lieut. Commander Mildred H. McAfee, President of Wellesley, as they came out of Tower Court on the way to the Recreation Building for Saturday night's reception. A student aid overheard the remark which already has become college legend symbolizing her solicitude for the welfare of others. "Please don't wait up for me," Mme. Chiang said to President McAfee. "I don't know when I'll be back."

The girls' solicitude for their distinguished guest was equally notable. "I do hope she'll have a chance to rest" was a frequent comment after what they realized was an emotional ordeal for the speaker Sunday afternoon. As the big limousine bore her away from the Tau Zeta Epsilon Society House that evening, several girls on their way back from the serenade were heard to remark, "I hope they put her to bed now."

Their concern extended even to the food she was to eat. "They *can't* feed her what they feed us" was the general wail whose typical collegiate tones might well have brought one of those treasured smiles of remembrance to Madame's face.

Mme. Chiang's return to her Alma Mater was a momentous occasion for Wellesley students. Just how momentous was revealed in one student's lament: "I tell you this was the only time in my life I was sorry to be invited to Dartmouth for a week end."

Unfortunately from Mme. Chiang's point of view, perhaps, the girls who sat in the front rows at least were so impressed with seeing her they scarcely could remember what she said. The influence of her speech, however, may have an effect that will be gratifying to the faculty if one girl's comment is carried to fulfillment. "Gee, just look at the way she talks English. There's just no reason why I should keep on flunking that French course."

A surge of love and pride swept the campus on Sunday. It was evident in every excited group of hatless or kerchiefed heads that dotted the icy walks. It sparkled in young girls' eyes as they chattered over their egg salad and rolls at the evening meal in college dormitories. There was love for Mayling Soong, the woman, and pride in Mme. Chiang, the most distinguished alumna Wellesley ever has had.

The girls love her for her exquisite beauty, which they agree transcends even so distinct a racial type as the Chinese. They love her for remembering all these 26 years that Miss Hetty Wheeler likes dark toast with her tea. They love her for giving her orchids to Miss Hull.

The orchid episode, incidentally, has given the sophomores what is to them a priceless story on two freshmen. A sophomore told it to me. She and a friend were among the many students spilling over the balcony of the Great Hall in Tower Court when Mme. Chiang arrived on Saturday afternoon. They saw one of the student aids take in a corsage of white orchids, which they knew the aid was to present to Mme. Chiang. What they did not know, however, was that Mme. Chiang preferred not to wear the orchids and asked the student aid to put them in water. The aid came out of Madame's room and walked across the hall below the balcony in search of a vase. And then, as the sophomore described it, "One of the little freshmen behind us said, 'Oh, look, she gave Sally the orchids,' and her companion freshman replied, 'Yes, and Sally's going to press them.'"

The sequel, so the story goes, is that Sally took the orchids back, carefully unwound them from their corsage and as she set them down, Mme. Chiang turned to Miss Hull, one of her former teachers, and said, "Oh, you wear them." Whereupon, the poor aid had to do them all up again into a corsage!

Mme. Chiang gave the girls a perfect end to their momentous day when, after they had serenaded her at T. Z. E., she waved from the open window and called her thanks. They were thrilled with the sincere friendliness of her "Thank you all, ever so much."

Japan Sends More Troops to Arc Above Australia

Reinforcement of island bases may be defensive move or prelude to new offensive.

By W. E. Lucas
Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the Allied Forces in the Southwestern Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, March 9—Although the Allies gained a complete victory over the Japanese convoy in the Bismarck Sea, they cannot relax their vigilance for an instant. Despite the American and Australian successes at Guadalcanal and Papua, the Japanese have been building up their forces steadily all around the arc from Timor to the northern Solomons.

Except for the western, and at the moment least-threatening, end of this arc, Rabaul is the hub of all this coming and going.

This accounts for the weight and number of raids that have been made against this important base which have increased in intensity during the past three months.

The building-up process has consisted in the construction of scores of extra airfields with a capacity for many times the number of Japanese planes now in use over this front and whose location might become a threat to the Australian mainland and the Allies' bases on New Guinea. It also has involved the dispersal of additional Japanese troops at many points along this 2,000-mile front.

Penetration Increases

Japanese military penetration in Timor has increased. The islands lying east of Timor toward Netherlands New Guinea, such as Tanimbar Kai and Amboina, have had reinforcements. In Netherlands New Guinea itself cautious and tentative southward movements toward Merauke have been observed.

In the rest of New Guinea, garrisons, several of them holding many more troops than are required for purely protective duty, have been established at Wewak, Alexishafen, Finschhafen, and Madang aside from the Lae and Salamaua area which the Japanese have been holding for over a year. In New Britain, Gasmata, Cape Gloucester, and several other points around the north and south coasts of the island have been strengthened. The same thing has been observed in Bougainville and at Buka and Buinfaisi in the Solomons.

All these land preparations have dovetailed in with the rapid and widespread construction of airfields. Throughout this period shipping activity in Rabaul harbor has remained constantly heavy in spite of its vulnerability to Allied air attack.

From photographs recently made public, Rabaul Harbor is seen to have over 60 ships at anchor, many of which are warships. It is known that, although our aggressive aerial offensive has driven the main Japanese air strength back out of range of our heaviest bombers, there are within easy flight of any of the main Japanese airdromes, which cover the whole of this area, considerable reserves of Japanese fighters and bombers.

Offensive or Defensive?

No one can tell for certain whether all this preparation is primarily offensive or defensive in character. This correspondent believes it is defensive; that it is an attempt to block in the surest possible way the road to Rabaul, which is the key to the whole Japanese position in the South Pacific.

With Rabaul and Truk guarding the southern and western approaches to Japanese defensive lines, it is difficult to see how we can breach these lines without taking one or both of these defensive pivots.

At the moment, with the facts at one's disposal, there does not seem to be sufficient Japanese strength for a serious offensive movement against the Australian mainland. Large concentrations of shipping at Rabaul may look ominous, but it must be remembered that some proportion of it is required for maintenance of divisions already quartered in New Guinea, New Britain, and the northern Solomons.

What remains does not appear to be sufficient to launch and maintain an offensive on a large scale against positions which Japan knows are well defended. At the same time, the disposition of Japanese air strength is not at the moment on such a scale or at suitable places to support a major forward movement.

Allies Have "Bared Fangs"

These facts in themselves might be indicative. But there is also the history of the war in this area over the past three months to consider. As a high military spokesman put it recently, the Allies have "bared their fangs" in this area, at Guadalcanal, Papua, and in last week's victory, and this has put a new complexion on this Pacific war for the Japanese. Things have, in fact, been tough for the Japanese, and their ideas of what it takes to win through must have altered seriously. It must have forced them to revise whatever offensive plans they had, and it must have convinced them that success can be achieved at this stage of the war only by a major effort, the components of which are not at the moment readily available to them.

But whatever may be the object of Japan's recent activities—and even if they are primarily defensive—a sudden swing of fortune could translate them easily into an offensive.

In so far as the air is concerned, Allied improvement has not been in numbers so much as it has been their efficiency in keeping their limited number of planes in the air. The part played by Lieut. Gen. George C. Kenney in stretching out his comparatively slender resources to their utmost some day will be shown to have been one of the vital factors in the maintenance of our air superiority which, in itself, has been the main factor in countering Japanese offensive plans.

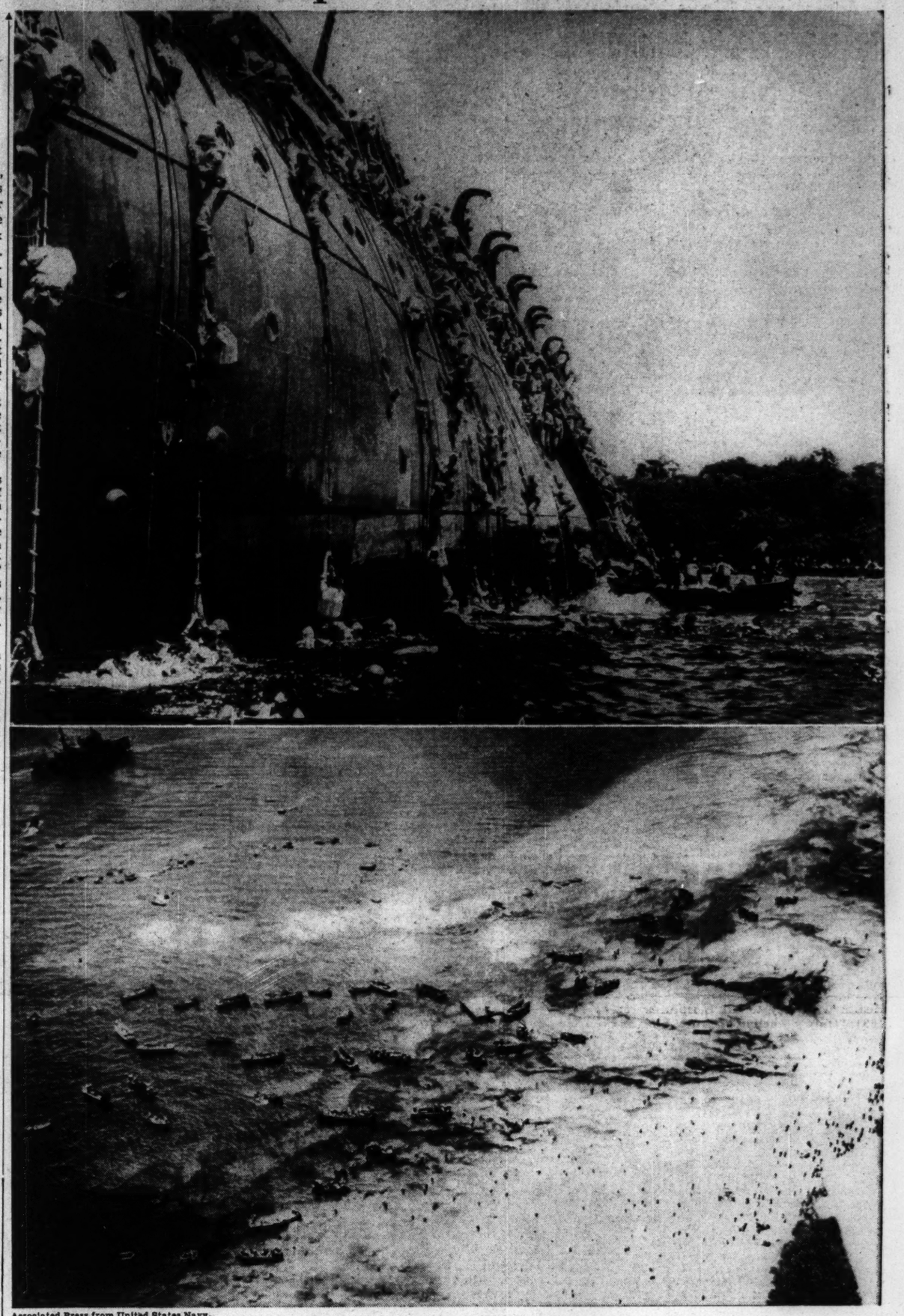
The Allies have to be prepared in case the Japanese should move to the offensive.

No Room for Mistakes

What if two convoys converging from different points of the compass had approached New Guinea last week instead of only one?

According to recent United States naval published opinion, 500,000 tons of spare Japanese shipping is available somewhere for offensive action. There is no knowing when or where it will be used.

As to Australia, it is the only land mass at present available in the Pacific, within striking distance of Japanese defensive lines ultimately guarding Tokyo, in which large military forces can be gathered and from which they can be easily deployed. It is the only country which can provide, on the spot, many of the necessities of war in the way of equipment, ammunition, and food. It is the only country where widely dispersed airfields enable the building up of a great aerial offensive armada and from which warships can operate. Its position threatens Japanese defenses in several directions. It is, in fact, one of the few, and possibly the most strategically placed, offensive bases at present open to the allied nations in the Pacific. Whether it is used as such is a matter for the highest planning authorities to decide.



Associated Press from United States Navy

All but Two of More Than 4,000 Saved as the President Coolidge Strikes Mine

Upper: When the order came to abandon the President Coolidge after the 22,000-ton troop transport struck a mine in a South Pacific island harbor, the troops aboard swarmed over the side by rope and cargo net to escape the listing ship, which was beached and finally sank with the loss of only two men out of the more than 4,000 aboard. Loss of the ship was announced by the Navy Dec. 12, 1942. Lower: Swirling water (upper left) surrounded by landing boats, rafts, swimming men, and debris, marks spot where the U. S. transport slipped from a reef, rolled over and sank. Hundreds of soldiers aboard the ship when it struck a mine already are on the beach, wet but safe.

Knox Confident on Pacific Situation

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox said today that American forces are stronger than they ever have been in the Solomon Islands area while throughout the South Pacific the Japanese are having increasing difficulty in supplying island bases.

Such losses of shipping strength as the Japanese suffered in the battle of the Bismarck Sea and as they have had throughout the war due to American submarine attacks, Mr. Knox told a press conference, are all a part of the process of attrition which he said is "a most serious factor" in Japan's military future.

Without adequate shipping, the Secretary explained, the Japanese cannot maintain their South Pacific bases in many instances and he added in this connection that "our submarine campaign continues to be very successful."

Mr. Knox said the Japanese are having "increasing difficulty" in moving supplies. He added: "We're growing stronger than we have ever been in the Solomons area."

He added that the United States is "not a bit" worried about the Japanese airbase at Munda on New Georgia island in the Central Solomons and said that the purpose of bombing it almost daily is to keep the Japanese from using it to interfere with American plans.

"Every Japanese base has potentialities of danger," Mr. Knox said. "If the Japanese were to come down against the Southeastern Solomons again, I suppose Munda probably would be one of the bases they would use."

The Pacific situation generally, Mr. Knox said, is "in a state of suspended animation."

Discussing the Atlantic, Mr. Knox said that "convoys to Russia have been more successful lately in getting through with less loss of ships than formerly, but he declined to enter into discussion of the comment made by Admiral William H. Standley, Ambassador to Russia, that the Moscow Government has failed to let the Russian people know of the extent of American assistance to the Soviet Union.

The loss rate of shipping over all the Atlantic, Mr. Knox said, is still about what it has been for the past two months or so—that is, at a lower level than last summer. He said that the total number of German submarines in existence has undoubtedly increased but that the number actually in use in the Atlantic did not increase.

Ax Falls on 240 Federal Periodicals In Move to Save Paper and Manpower

WASHINGTON (AP)—This is for the information of those who happen to be on the mailing list of "Word to the Wise," a publication of the Agricultural Department's Soil Conservation Division.

Don't worry when future issues fail to arrive. There are thousands of others in the same boat.

The Office of War Information has applied the ax to this publication as well as 239 other governmental periodicals, and ordered curtailment of 84 more, ranging from such fancy names as "Penny Pines Leaflet" to staid old "Joint Stock Land Banks Progress in Liquidation."

OWI Director Elmer Davis, after a survey of thousands of governmental publications pouring from pounding presses and multiplying mimeographs, thought the number should be reduced to save paper, manpower, motorpower and ink.

Some of the liquidated elucidators were:

"Progress Exchange," another Agriculture Department publication: "Council Ring," a National Park Service bulletin; "The Thunderbird" of the Indian Affairs Office; "Selling to the Navy," a Navy Department release, and—"A Week of the War (long version)," an OWI "baby."

Watermelon and sweet potato reports by the Agriculture Department are out for the duration, and the potato report published during the New Jersey and Pennsylvania seasons will have its distribution reduced from 900 to 780.

Other Agriculture Department discontinuances included "Wildlife Notes," "Hints for Campers," "Smatterings," "Homemakers' Food Guide," and "School Lunch Operations."

The Commerce Department will discontinue "Reports From Regional Business Consultants" and some other bulletins. The Federal Power Commission will contribute "Movement of Electric Energy Across State Lines and International Boundaries" to the hibernation.

Indians in various parts of the land must wait until the pipe of peace is smoked again to resume perusal of such meaty morsels as "The Echo," "The Flying Arrow" and—you pronounce it—"Utepsaidanee."

Some Indian publications fared better under the Davis edict, however. "The Tom Tom" will continue on a reduced basis, and perhaps for fear of reprisals "The Tomahawk" will remain with its pages shorn from ten to three.

Last but not least, "Your Wildlife" goes into eclipse. This publication was sponsored by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Australian, New Zealand Women Mainly Interested in Homelands

Editor's Note: *"English by birth, a New Zealander by law (20 years' residence), and an Australian by marriage," is the way Margaret L. Macpherson describes herself in her book, "I Heard the Anzacs Singing." (New York: Creative Age Press, Inc. $2.) Miss Macpherson, who is the wife of W. T. Albert, now New York correspondent for the Sydney Bulletin, writes in the following article of the women of Australia and New Zealand and the postwar world.*

"Women and the World We Want"—No. 19

By Margaret L. Macpherson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Although New Zealand is a four-days journey away from Australia geographically, and a good deal further politically, the two countries are generally linked together in the mind of the average American.

This is a pity, for they are so different that they are almost opposite.

Australia is a vast continent—roughly, the size of the United States. New Zealand is small—approximating the size of Great Britain. A great proportion of the land surface of Australia consists of exhausted desert, for this is the oldest continent in the world. New Zealand, which geologists tell us is a comparatively recent product of volcanic activity, is extremely fertile.

With these basic differences in mind, it is easy to understand that the two countries have produced a very different type of woman.

It is exactly 25 years since the "Susan B. Anthony Act" gave American women the vote. It is exactly 50 years since it was granted to New Zealand women. In that charming little country, two generations of women have had complete political freedom, with the result that amongst New Zealand women today there is almost no feminism. Women, there, never question their status; they take it for granted that they are the mates and equals of men.

Special Field for Women

They do believe, however, that woman has a specialized field in which to play her part—the field which nature has allotted to her. The arts of the home are cultivated and cherished. Babycraft is an art which women are supposed to learn and understand. It is carefully taught to every "citizeness" in the government clinics which are established in every town and village. These clinics are called "Plunket Rooms." They are not for sick babies; they are for the well—the idea being to keep the children so by natural methods. And they are not a charity; they are not for the poor. They are for everybody, and all are expected to avail themselves of the teaching and service given there.

Now, if there is any gift, any teaching, which the New Zealand woman has to give to the world of tomorrow, it is this art of child management. Some people have contended that New Zealand's low infant mortality rate is due to the sparse settlement of the country. Not so. Holland, with an enormous population in proportion to its diminutive dimensions, ran New Zealand very close, prior to the war. No, the thing is not a matter of accident; it is the result of womanly love and skill, carefully and systematically applied. It is, surely, the queen of skills.

And this womanly care is something that stands by a child all its life. The life-expectancy of the New Zealanders is the highest in the world. A new record, which bears upon the same subject, has just been established. New Zealand soldiers in camp have a remarkably low percentage of admissions to hospital—2.8 per thousand.

In an integrated world, a world in which good will prevailed and special skills were internationally shared and taught, her knowledge of child culture would be the New Zealand woman's supreme contribution to the world of tomorrow.

The womenfolk of Australia are much nearer to the American standard. Australia has its feminists, its women engineers, architects, executives, lawyers, doctors. Its women are more spectacular, better-dressed (I mean, they have more chic), more sociable, broader-minded, and I think they are prettier. They do not, particularly, regard the home as woman's exclusive sphere. In their warmer climate, household skills are not so important; life goes on chiefly out of doors. They have not yet acquired the widespread organizing ability of the American woman; they have no club life. But they copy America.

Social Legislation

Whereas New Zealand led the world with her social legislation (before 1870 she had state savings banks, state hospitals, state education for natives and white alike; before 1900 she had old-age pensions, votes for women, state coal mines, state fire and accident insurance, state finance for farming development; by 1936 she had a compulsory 40-hour, 5-day week for her workers—abandoned, of course, for the duration of the war—state housing factories, and a state medical service with free dental attention for all school children)—whereas, I say, New Zealand led the world, Australia follows America.

New Zealand is co-operative in its general system; Australia is competitive. New Zealand is, to a remarkable degree, considering that she has had no revolutions or putsches and that all has been enacted democratically, socialistic; Australia is individualistic. The New Zealander is a quiet, reserved, thoughtful and responsible person. The Australian is open-handed, open-hearted, cheerful, brave, noisy and impulsive. To suggest that their countries could be united in any way is to win the scorn and resentment of both.

The efforts made by women in reorganizing these lands on a war basis have been remarkable. Very soon after Prime Minister Curtin came to power in Australia, he introduced the word "austerity." At first it was a joke—austerity in that land of plenty! And when it became a reality, it was upon the women that its implications fell. Austerity meant growing vegetables in the back yard, in tubs, even in window boxes—for the manpower of former truck gardens was in the Army. It meant having no wrapping paper for packaged goods. It meant having no delivery of parcels under four pounds' weight. It meant having no dry cleaning service for evening clothes or household covers and curtains. It meant a laundry service every two weeks. It meant that you couldn't buy jewelry or candy. Further, it meant that you went to work.

Today Australian women are doing the work of men on the farms—shearing, fencing, harvesting, milking—and they are doing it as well as men. Hundreds of thousands are in the factories. Many are in the forces. Australian nurses were in Greece and Crete, and have seen the war at its worst.

In New Zealand today, women are working on the streetcars. There are also women postmen and telegraph messengers. Where possible, when a man was drafted, his wife took his job. This is typical of New Zealand's outlook on marriage. The pair are partners. If one is absent, the other acts. And when the man returns, whether his job was filled by his wife or another person, his employer will be compelled by law to reinstate him. This law solves the repatriation problem completely, so far as New Zealand is concerned.

It is unlikely that the women of New Zealand and Australia will play any part in the postwar settlement of Europe. Nor would they wish to. They have their own lovely corner of the earth to attend to and serve. They will gladly stand aside when the returning men have to be reassimilated into civilian life; they hold that to do otherwise would be to take a very mean advantage of one who has offered his life for his country. They do not intend that sex bitterness and sex strife shall prolong the present sorrows of the world. Their countries are young and comparatively empty. There is room for everybody, a future for everybody.

No doubt numbers of the American soldiers now serving in Australia and New Zealand will marry and stay there. That will be all to the good, for Americans are the most civilized people on earth. Their tolerance, their international outlook, will sow good seed in the cooler ground of the British democracies. And New Zealand brides will be coming back to the United States. This is grand. This is splendid. Our girls will impart to the Americans their knowledge and skill with children and the Americans will teach them how to treat strangers. If we know how to bring up children and how to treat strangers, tomorrow's world is safe.

Leja Gorska

Margaret L. Macpherson

Here Are Some Ideas to Help You Work Out Your Budget

Editor's Note: *This is the first of a series of three articles by Harry Newton Clarke, of Cleveland, Counsel on Industrial Morale and Personnel Problems, and author of "Life Planning and Building" (Scranton, Pa.; International Textbook Co., $1.60). It approaches in a novel and what seems to us a sound way, the problem of budgeting. It gives a basis rather than a formula for controlling expenditure and, of course, the problem of the budget is one every family works out according to its individual needs.*

Fundamentals for Handling Personal and Domestic Finances—No. 1

By Harry Newton Clarke
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In their handling and use of money people indicate more clearly than in any other way just what is their character. They reveal their aims, motives—in fact, their entire outlook on life.

In the New Testament, as we read the story of Jesus' life as given in the four Gospels, it is interesting to note that a large proportion of all his recorded spoken words have to do with the money issue and questions related to it.

This is a surprising revelation to most persons. And it is truly significant, for Jesus apparently understood how strategic a place money and its uses had in the lives of people.

Most persons believe in savings and yet most have difficulty saving as they would like to do.

Intelligent use of money depends upon three things:

Intelligent earning of money.
Wise spending of money.
Systematic saving of money.

The first depends on a person's knowing what are his special talents and then on his training these so that he can give his best performance in that line of work calling for these talents. This insures his probable best earning power.

The second necessitates a well-organized plan for the handling of money, together with some analyzed motives in its expenditure.

The third is the natural outgrowth of the first two and will not be accomplished until the first two are established.

From long experience I am convinced there are five fundamentals for the handling of money which, taken together, give a plan that, conscientiously followed, can pull any family out of financial difficulties. It will take time to develop this whole plan but the results justify the time and patience required.

These five fundamentals will be outlined in this series of three articles of which this is the first.

Today we want to outline the first two of these five:

Fundamental No. 1

Determine by careful analysis the minimum amount needed per month to maintain just self-respect and no more. This is to be worked out on a basis of what could be done if necessity required.

For single men or single women, entirely upon their own responsibility and without any dependents, this amount has been found to be $62 for young men and $54 for young women.

These figures were determined by groups of young people in separate cities who held discussions of the subject. The figures were arrived at on this basis by the groups: every item which anyone in any group said was necessary for the maintenance of self-respect was left in the monthly list when a majority of that group voted favorably for it. The amount per month for each item had to be accepted by a unanimous vote before it was left in the accounting. The total covered every item anyone recommended and in which, by the above method, the entire group concurred. For married couples this figure ran from $111 to $136.

Over a period of 30 years, I have helped more than 500 families who were struggling to untangle their financial difficulties. After they determined the minimum figure at which they could maintain self-respect, I advised with them in making provision for other expenditures and savings over the period of a year for each family. Once under way with such a program of planning, most of these families have held to it because they have found it practical.

The initial facing of facts and eliminating of non-essentials is always the real test of sincerity. It isn't what you want but what you can really get along on that counts. On one occasion, for instance, a young man came to me to tell me he had been earning $750 per month for more than nine years, but owed in regular household bills he was unable to pay, $11,874. He didn't know what to do about it and needed some guidance in bringing order out of financial chaos. He had a wife and two children under ten years of age.

He and his wife spent three evenings figuring out the minimum figure on which they could live and maintain self-respect. I sat by to give help when they needed it. How could they get along without two cars?

"Suppose you had no job and no money coming in, what would you do about it?" I asked the husband. "Would you have to have two cars?"

He and his wife agreed they wouldn't. Other items came up for consideration—the house in which they lived, for instance. Granted they wanted to live there. But they could have lived elsewhere, educated their children, had their friends, been adequately clothed, fed and sheltered, have contributed to benevolence and have had a needed amount of recreation—they determined at the end of three evenings—on $136 a month.

Benevolence is one of the items which is included in this figure because no individual or family can maintain self-respect without participating in community life in this way. It is one means of "returning to give thanks" for the benefits we receive as citizens.

The figuring out of this minimum for self-respect will be an illuminating experience for any couple or individual, whether or not they are faced with financial difficulties. Unsuspected financial "leaks" will be discovered. Once this figure is determined, it is known where and when savings can begin.

Fundamental No. 2

Out of what is earned above this minimum of self-respect maintenance, one half should be added to this minimum for more comfortable living. The other half should be placed in a well-organized program of savings and insurance.

For instance, taking the couple mentioned above, this would mean that of the $614 earned over the $136 minimum for self-respect, they were to use half, or $307, and thereby have $443 on which to live. The other $307 per month would go into the organized saving and insurance program.

This is a rule safe to follow, no matter how the figures turn out for any home or individual. It should be kept in mind that both husband and wife should calculate these figures together for neither one can do it safely alone.

Of the total reserved for savings it is recommended that 75 per cent be put into an insurance estate program. This should cover: Protection for the Family; Education of Children; Emergency, which every family has to meet at some time; Security in Later Years for Husband and Wife. Such an estate is an asset to the wife if left alone, whereas without this, real estate may become a liability.

Social Welfare Conference Discusses Economic Plans

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 9—Hundreds of professional and volunteer social workers from private and public agencies converged on New York City to attend the five-day 70th annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work which opened last night and preliminary associate group sessions which began yesterday. About 300 speakers will address the general sessions, sectional meetings and associate groups which are being held at Manhattan Center, the Pennsylvania, New Yorker, McAlpin, Governor Clinton and Martinique Hotels.

At a preliminary meeting of the American Public Welfare Association at the New Yorker Hotel, T. J. S. Waxter, Director of the Baltimore, Md. Department of Public Welfare, held that the care of servicemen's dependents was a public responsibility and should not be left to private organization. He recommended, however, that public support to such dependents be administered through existing agencies.

This group also heard discussions by public welfare officials of how the slack caused by elimination of the Federal surplus food stamp plan can be taken up by local welfare officials.

Arthur Voorhees, placement officer of the New Jersey Commission for the Blind, speaking at a preliminary session of the American Foundation for the Blind, reported that 70 blind workers have been placed in jobs in New Jersey. Two thirds of them are in war industries, making an average of $34 a week, he said, adding this was a start of a policy that will offer capable blind persons the opportunity to become self-supporting individuals through their own labors.

Sir Henry Bunbury of London, discussing the Beveridge report at a session of the Public Welfare Association, held that the proposed system would benefit British economy.

"To some extent it will increase consumption—to the extent, that is, to which individuals when out of work, or sick, or old, or in childbirth, will live and are better cared for than they would be but for the Beveridge plan," he declared. "To that extent the scheme imposes a new burden on the producing members of the community the effect of which will be either to reduce their own consumption or more probably to reduce capital formation, though it should also act as a stimulus to more production."

Other speakers scheduled for the conference include Max Lerner, professor of political science at Williams College; Herman Finer of the University of London, and Watson B. Miller, Assistant Federal Security Administrator.

Easy Steps to Correct English

Courtesy Regulates Good Form in English

46th of 50 Tuesday and Saturday Lessons

By Harriet Van Dyne Newman
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Do You Say This	or This?
1. Neither Jane or Mary was here.	1. Neither Jane nor Mary was here.
2. Let him and I stay.	2. Let him and me stay.

The correct sentences are at the right.

Is there not such a thing as good manners in expressing English? Indeed, we wish persons with whom we communicate to receive our thoughts as accurately and politely as possible. Is not this one kind of good manners?

A. Courtesy demands our saying: *you and I* (but not the reverse, *I and you*); or, *you and me* (but not the reverse, *me and you*). We learned from a previous lesson: 1. *You and I* may be used as a subject. For example: *You and I* are patient. (Correct.)

2. Also, *you and I* may be used after some form of the verb *to be* to refer to the subject. For example: It was *you and I* whom he saw. (Correct.)

3. *You and me* may be used as the object of a verb. Notice this: Thomas thanked *you* and (thanked) *me*. (Correct.)

4. Also, *you* and *me* may be used as the object of a preposition: Victor sent this to *you* and (to) *me*. (Correct.)

B. Permit *he* and *I* to go. (Incorrect.) Permit *him* and (permit) *me* to go. (Correct.)

C. Let him and *I* help you. (Incorrect.) Let him and (let) *me* help you. (Correct.)

D. If you were *me*. (Incorrect.) If you were *I*. (Correct.)

E. Correct	Incorrect
might have gone	might of gone
may have gone	may of gone
must have gone	must of gone (and similar forms)

Freda may *of* been here. (Incorrect.) Freda may *have* been here. (Correct.)

F. These words belong together: *neither—nor, either—or.*

Neither he *or* his brother was here. (Incorrect.) *Neither* he *nor* his brother was here. (Correct.)

G. The reason I cannot come is *because* I must work. (Incorrect.) The reason I cannot come is *that* I must work. (Correct.) Remember the form (or pattern) is this: The reason is *that;* and not, The reason is *because.*

H. *Liable* implies that something undesirable may befall a person, place, or thing. *Likely* implies only probability. If he does that, he is *liable* to fall. (Correct.) That dog is *liable* to be hurt. (Correct.)

Linda is *likely* to come tomorrow. (Correct.) Lewis is *likely* to succeed, for he has worked faithfully. (Correct.)

I. *Wait on* means to serve someone. Will you *wait on* me? (Meaning: Will you serve me?)

Wait for means to await someone. Will you *wait for* me after class? (Meaning: Will you await?) J. I shall ask *if* I may go. (Incorrect.) I shall ask *whether* I may go. (Correct.) I shall ask *whether or not* I may go. (Correct.)

Whether always implies *or not.* (The words *or not* are either expressed or implied.)

After verbs as *ask, know, learn, see,* and similar verbs, use *whether* (not *if*) because the meaning is *whether or not.*

Did you learn *if* the package was delivered? (Incorrect.) Did you learn *whether or not* the package was delivered? (Correct.)

Exercise 1

Underscore the correct word.

1. Neither the officer (or, nor) his men were alarmed.
2. Be careful or you are (liable, likely) to stumble.
3. Did you learn (whether, if) he is satisfied?
4. Would you go if you were (I, me)?
5. The reason Julia is late is (because, that) she stayed to swim.
6. I would (have, of) gone if I had been here.
7. Let (he and I, him and me) finish the work.
8. Will you wait (for, on) me? (Meaning to serve.)
9. I hope Ben permits Bess and (I, me) to explain.
10. (You and I, I and you, You and me) are profiting by these lessons.

Answers

Exercise 1: 1—nor; 2—liable; 3—whether; 4—I; 5—that; 6—have; 7—him and me; 8—on; 9—me; 10—You and I.

Please address any correspondence to the Education Editor.

Awards Cost Dorothy Heyward Midnight Oil

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recent announcement of the annual DuBose Heyward Playwrighting Award of the Dock Street Theater, Charleston, S. C., meant that, behind the scenes, Dorothy Heyward, Resident Dramatist and Chairman of the Committee on Playwrighting Awards, had been burning midnight oil.

From dawn till midnight she reads plays before the award is made, she says, although she is by no means the sole judge of them. First they go to professional playreaders who give them a preliminary reading. Then they come back to her labeled "hopeless," "doubtful" or "recommended." To the first group she devotes only a few minutes; to the second, more careful consideration; to the third, cover-to-cover readings. There have been as high as 249 plays entered in these competitions so it is no small task to cull the good ones.

The award ($500) was originally given by Clare Boothe and the first year was made anonymously. The second year, she consented to have it called the Clare Boothe Award and, the third year, after the passing of DuBose Heyward, she requested that it henceforth be called the DuBose Heyward Award. It is now given by the theater instead of by a private individual and is intended primarily to encourage promising playwrights rather than merely to find new plays.

This Year's Award

This year's award was won by two playwrights—R. Powers Savage of Chicago for "Mike the Angel," and Kirke Mechem of Topeka, Kansas, for "Lilac Lake."

A novelist and playwright herself, Mrs. Heyward is carrying on at the Dock Street Theater the work brilliantly begun by her late husband under a Rockefeller grant some 200 years after the first theater was established on the site of the present one in Charleston's quaint Church Street.

On this spot, in 1736, stood the first building in America designed purposefully for theatrical use. The original building burned in Colonial times and another rose in its place. Finally, in 1835, the group of buildings which had gradually risen around it, was converted into the famous Planters' Hotel, graced with beautiful iron grillwork. It is this building, restored after the design of the original theater, yet incorporating all the modern stage devices, which houses the Dock Street Theater, and the Playwright's Group, the latter under Mrs. Heyward's direction.

The Playwright's Group, of vital importance to all young and hopeful playwrights, is patterned after that formed by George Pierce Baker—"the leader of leaders"—in his Playwright's Workshop at Harvard. Dorothy Heyward began "being a playwright" as she says in one of these famous classes, and walked off with the Harvard Prize of 1924.

Perhaps this gives her a particularly warm feeling for her work with the Dock Street group, for she seizes every opportunity to further the work of the younglings in this field. She understands their failures and their successes. When her Harvard Prize Play—it was called 'Nancy Ann'—was produced, it flopped. But that only set her off to success.

Collaborated on "Porgy"

Next she collaborated with her husband in the dramatization of his novel "Porgy." Dramatized, it became the first of the great Negro plays of our time—and a most successful one. Afterward it served as the basis for George Gershwin's "Porgy and Bess," with its hauntingly lovely melodies.

Though the libretto for "Porgy and Bess" closely follows the play "Porgy" which DuBose and Dorothy Heyward wrote together, Mrs. Heyward disclaims all part in the opera. She says, "The opera is the work of George Gershwin, DuBose Heyward and Ira Gershwin. My sole contribution was the typing."

Mrs. Heyward took great interest in the Dock Street Theater from the beginning, and today, as Resident Dramatist, has the Dock Street Playwrighting Group under her direction. This playwrighting workshop offers opportunity to any young playwright who cares to apply. Requirements? You must submit a play which shows sufficient talent to enable you to qualify as a working member. No charge is made. However, participants are expected to be on call, and willing to take small parts, paint scenery, and generally hold themselves ready to be useful in an emergency. A member of the group must be prepared to pay his living expenses, but as Mrs. Heyward pointed out, they are much less in Charleston than in many parts of the country.

Plays written by the group go through a regular routine. First, the plays are read together. Second, they are discussed freely around the conference table. Third, if the play shows sufficient merit it is given a tryout with a walk-through rehearsal. Parts are not memorized for this but are read. The audience for this performance is composed of the Associate Membership of the Theater—people keenly enough interested in good theater not to mind a few poor plays in the sifting process. Afterward they write their criticisms and send them to Mrs. Heyward. She reads them, cuts off the signatures, then gives the criticisms to the author for him to con over.

After this there is usually a general re-writing of the play, and if it then comes up to the mark, it becomes one of the eight productions put on yearly by this theater group with costumes, scenery, and all the trimmings.

Occasionally professionals take the leads in these productions. Mrs. Heyward recalls that there have been such people as Kent Smith, Aline McMahon, Rose Hobart, Hiram Sherman, and Norman Lloyd, who is making such a success in the movies.

"We have established the apprentice system in both our playwrighting and acting groups," Mrs. Heyward said, "and young people pay nothing, and are paid nothing, but under excellent direction, they often find their wings. Gordon Giffen was selected as the new director this year. He is from the Omaha Community Theater and both he and his wife are graduates of the Yale Drama Workshop."

Crackers Fried in Bacon

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In these days of extending the meat, I should like to share a recipe given me when a bride by my father-in-law, a Civil War veteran. He said it was a custom in using their hard tack during the war.

After frying your bacon, drop in a few crackers and fry to a golden brown on each side, which requires only a second or two. Serve on a platter with the bacon.

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Days-Old Bread Is a Useful Extender

By Hope Browne Minor
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Reluctant to throw away dried bread or rolls that have been too long in our breadbox, we keep at hand a collection of recipes in which bread is the principal ingredient. All are economical and time-saving.

Mexican Rabbit

2 tablespoons chopped green pepper
1 medium size onion, chopped
2 tablespoons fat
1 cup milk
1½ cups soft bread crumbs
1 cup strained tomatoes
1½ cups grated cheese
Salt and pepper
Toast

Cook pepper and onion in fat for 8 minutes. Heat milk, add bread crumbs and cook over low flame, stirring constantly until smooth. Combine with first mixture. Add remaining ingredients, and cook over low flame until thick, stirring constantly. Serve on toast.

Kidney Bean Roast

1 small onion, chopped fine
2 tablespoons fat
2 cups cooked kidney beans
½ cup grated American cheese
Salt, pepper, paprika
1 egg, well beaten
1 cup soft bread crumbs

Sauté onion in fat and combine with remaining ingredients. Place in greased baking dish and bake in hot oven, 425° F., 25-30 minutes.

The "share-the-meat" days have reminded us how popular creamed fish dishes can be. Although the following recipe calls for finnan haddie, we occasionally substitute codfish or other variations.

Creamed Finnan Haddie

1½ cups milk
1½ cups soft bread crumbs
1 tablespoon fat
Salt and pepper
1 cup cooked finnan haddie
Chopped parsley
Toast

Heat milk, add bread crumbs and cook over low flame, stirring constantly until smooth. Add fat and seasonings. Stir in flaked fish and heat thoroughly. Serve on toast.

We use leftover meat—sometimes combining two kinds—by chopping, creaming, and serving attractively in bread patty cases.

Bread Patty Cases

Each case requires three slices of bread. Cut rounds from each slice with a large cookie cutter. Then use a small cookie cutter to remove centers from two of the rounds, leaving rings. Place the two rings on the remaining round, making one patty case. Brush with egg white and milk (1 egg white to ½ cup milk). Brown in hot oven 400° F. Fill with hot creamed meat, fish, or eggs. Garnish with parsley, or a strip of pimiento.

A substantial snack for busy days is an oven-grilled sandwich, served with a hot beverage or a glass of cold fruit juice.

Oven-Grilled Sandwiches

12 slices bread
½ lb. soft American cheese, sliced
6 tablespoons melted butter or other fat

Make sandwiches of bread and sliced cheese, remove crusts, and cut sandwiches in two. Cover cookie sheet with heavy brown paper, and brush with fat. Arrange sandwiches on paper and brush tops with fat. Grill in very hot oven, 475° F., until golden brown, 8-10 minutes. Serve piping hot. Makes six double sandwiches.

For Sunday morning breakfast, we sometimes "dress up" our eggs, and at the same time dispose thriftily of the ends of the loaves that have accumulated during the week.

Eggs in Bread Cases

12 slices bread
½ cup softened fat (butter or other fat)
6 eggs
Salt and pepper

Spread fat on slices of bread. Top each with a second slice, from which an inner circle has been cut with a large cookie cutter. Place fat on top slice and break an egg into each circle. Sprinkle with salt and pepper, place on baking sheet and bake in hot oven, 475°F, 7 minutes, or until white of egg is set. Serves 6.

Sliced Bread Is Back Again

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Ready-sliced bread is back. Claude R. Wickard, Secretary of Agriculture, rescinded the order prohibiting the slicing of bread by bakers. He said its disadvantages outweigh its advantages.

Bakers may slice bread and rolls for home use as well as for restaurants, hotels, institutions, and commissaries.

The prohibition went into effect Jan. 18.

It was designed to save wax paper and to keep down the cost of bread by reducing the quantity of wrapping paper needed. Since then, Mr. Wickard said, increasing difficulties have been reported by restaurants and similar mass-eating centers in obtaining equipment and labor for slicing bread and rolls.

Mr. Wickard said he was convinced the prohibition worked undue hardships on mass-feeding centers and the people dependent upon them, especially workers in defense areas.

California on Point of Rebellion Against Uncontrolled Bureaucracy

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 9 (AP)—Resentment against Office of Price Administration ceiling orders and other federal controls flared up in the California Legislature, leading to talk among Republican members of open rebellion.

Blasts against "uncontrolled bureaucracy, socialism and half-baked theorists," particularly in the OPA, marked a complaint session of the Assembly Agriculture Committee last night.

Charging that Washington officials have refused or are unable to understand California's farm problems, several legislators urged open defiance of OPA price ceiling orders and federal controls.

Assemblyman Douglas Armstrong said that California should set up its own price structure and Assemblyman Raup Miller demanded that "California should go as far as it can in defying federal bureaucracy."

The Agriculture Committee voted to question Gov. Earl Warren on his attitude toward open rebellion against OPA price rulings and state action to take farm and price problems back into state control, and to confer with Attorney General Robert W. Kenny on possible legal action in opposition of federal rulings.

No-Slice Rule Holds On Canadian Bread

OTTAWA, March 9 (AP)—G. Cecil Morrison, Director of Bread and Bakery Products for the Prices Board, says the "no-slicing" rule is going to continue for Canadian bakeries.

"It effects a saving in bakery costs and is one way to keep bread under the price ceiling," he said. "There is no chance of the rule being eliminated in Canada."

Sales of sliced bread has been banned in Canada for 15 months.

Lecture on Christian Science by Judge Frederick C. Hill, C.S.B.

Judge Frederick C. Hill, C. S. B., of Los Angeles, California, a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: The Science Which Demonstrates Man's Eternal Identity," last evening under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the Church edifice.

The lecturer was introduced by Margaret Crawford, C. S., Second Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

Friends:

On behalf of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, I bid you all a cordial welcome.

Our speaker, who is a member of the Board of Lectureship of this Church, has chosen as his subject "Christian Science: The Science Which Demonstrates Man's Eternal Identity." His message is one of great practical value to us of today.

When a certain rich young man asked Jesus "what shall I do that I may inherit eternal life?" Jesus told him to keep the commandments; in other words, to abide by the law of infinite Life and Love. This is still the only answer, still the basis for our confidence in life unending.

Christian Science explains the demonstrable basis of Jesus' teaching and again brings the light of the true nature or identity of man as the child of God, delighting in the law of the Lord and implicitly obeying His commands. The lecture this evening deals especially with this actual, this spiritual nature of man.

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

There is a general belief that man is a human being with a material body, subject to birth, maturity, and death; that man possesses this body as his own and thus establishes his identity.

This reasoning is untrue and must be corrected before the true status of man can be understood. If the real identity and individuality of man were in a human body or dependent on that sense of body, the destruction of the human body would include the annihilation of man's identity.

It is reasonable to assume that the belief of annihilation entered Job's thinking and caused him to inquire, "If a man die, shall he live again?" Regardless of trials and adversity he had hope of immortality. He wished to be assured, "Is my identity eternal?" The same hope that inspired Job in his despair is apparent now; and humanity is reaching out for some source of comfort and assurance against the material evidences of discord and destruction.

It has been said, "Hope springs eternal in the human breast." The human hope and longing for eternal life and for continuing identity is proof of the fact that Life is eternal. Man has eternal life now by reflection. His identity and individuality are eternal in Soul and never were in a material, human body.

The destruction of a so-called human body in no way touches or affects the status of the real man. In Christian Science we find the established fact that man is a divine idea, unfallen and eternal, inseparable from God. As Mary Baker Eddy writes in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 476), "In divine Science, God and the real man are inseparable as divine Principle and idea."

Christian Science furnishes the illuminating answer to Job's inquiry and to humanity's present fears, by the assurance that man lives because he is the exact reflection of Life, that Life which knows no death. The perception of this verity and its operation in human consciousness becomes the law to the one who recognizes the opportunity now of proving the words of Jesus, "If a man keep my saying, he shall never see death."

At some time in human experience there must come the question, "What is man?" The correct and logical conclusion thereof must be in exact relation to one's understanding of God and His universe.

The Psalmist David, contemplating the glory of God and the majesty of His works, inquired, "What is man, that thou art mindful of him?" He saw man crowned with glory and honor and invested with dominion over all things. He declares, "Thou hast put all things under his feet." His utterances are useless words unless there is some rational way of translating them into workable terms so that mankind may understand and apply this dominion and put all things under his feet now even to the annihilation of the universal belief that man is a mortal, subject to death and loss of his identity.

There is ample reason and authority for Mrs. Eddy's conclusion that "all is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation" (Science and Health, p. 468). From this basis you approach the realization of one perfect God, who is not only infinite, but who is also all-inclusive good, and likewise the understanding of perfect man, and by reflection demonstrate the all-inclusiveness of good and the nothingness of everything that is unlike and opposed to good. The divine fact is that good alone is real and that which is not good is unreal. Perpetual unfoldment is the law of God, and consists in separating good from evil beliefs and thus redeeming and transforming human consciousness until it yields to the consciousness of that Mind which was in Christ Jesus.

Jesus was not the Christ; he manifested the Christ. He appeared as a human being; he knew the divine fact that Life was demonstrable; and consequently he was able to demonstrate, manage, and direct what is called material existence. He demonstrated that, although Life is not material, it had the evidence of being a continuance of material life. Jesus had the evidence of a human body. He knew that Life and Spirit are the only reality, and the spiritual fact of being could be demonstrated, otherwise human beings would fail to recognize the significance of the spiritual fact and would lose the desire to possess it.

What did Jesus do? He proved beyond all question that there is no death. How did he do it? He proved that there is no death by coming out of it. He established that death is merely the belief in a falsehood—the belief in that which is untrue. If you stick to the fact that there is no death, for you the fear of death will abate until eventually you will begin to perceive the fact that there is no death. Others will do the same thing until sometime the evidence of death will disappear. The Bible says death is an enemy. It says, "The last enemy that shall be destroyed is death." Christian Science is the law by which you demonstrate the eternal verity that the real man is spiritual and, as the Bible declares, is the likeness of God. The real man does not become that Godlikeness—he is that likeness; and it is your privilege to demonstrate, to prove, that fact by living and not by dying. In the Godlike consciousness there is no death.

"In the illusion of death, mortals wake to the knowledge of two facts: (1) that they are not dead; (2) that they have but passed the portals of a new belief" (Science and Health, p. 251).

Understanding Masters Error

As you contemplate human experience with its mixture of joy and sorrow, pleasure and pain, health and sickness, success and failure, there must come to you the inquiry, "If man has dominion over all things, how do you account for such experiences?" Dominion is sovereignty—supreme authority. Dominion is supreme authority applied. The discordant conditions of human experience are no part of your sovereignty; and they have no reality or law to support them. Through understanding the nothingness of error you master every adverse condition; and through the unfoldment of the infinite law of Science—the Christ Science—you establish now with definite certainty your immortality.

Salvation is a present state of consciousness that comes to the flesh because of the Christ. There is positive salvation for every human being because the Christ comes to the mortal man, who is the only man who needs to be saved. If there were no man of flesh there would be no need for the saving Christ.

Mrs. Eddy, in Science and Health, page 583, defines "Christ" thus: "The divine manifestation of God, which comes to the flesh to destroy incarnate error."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, stands out as unique in her discernment that "understanding" is basic reality, and "belief" in error or materiality is unreality. Through the discernment of the allness of God, good, hence the unreality of evil as revealed to her, she established her church and founded a religious movement based upon the essential elements of primitive Christianity and Mind-healing. She gave to humanity a positive system for applying understanding whereby there is a yielding of belief, accompanied by the establishment of health and harmony.

Mrs. Eddy founded the Christian Science movement out of her revelation and experience in being healed and in healing others. Her religion, which she called Christian Science, is evidenced by The First Church of Christ, Scientist, The Mother Church, in Boston, and its branch churches throughout the world. Christian Science and the Christian Science movement are based upon the demonstration of the Christ, Truth, available in every human experience. No creed, dogma, nor ecclesiastical formula finds place in this church. It is an organization of the nineteenth century divinely established upon the allness of God, good, and the nothingness, the unreality, of evil. In "Retrospection and Introspection," page 24, she makes plain what Christian Science is. She says: "I discovered the Science of divine metaphysical healing which I afterwards named Christian Science. . . . During twenty years prior to my discovery I had been trying to trace all physical effects to a mental cause; and in the latter part of 1866 I gained the scientific certainty that all causation was Mind, and every effect a mental phenomenon." Thus it was revealed that Christian Science is not a system of faith cures, but is the demonstrable, scientific understanding of Mind, God.

Debt of Gratitude to Mrs. Eddy

Perhaps there is nothing that so clearly distinguishes Christian Science from other religions and doctrines as Mrs. Eddy's logical deduction: "The Scripture pronounces all that God made 'good;' therefore if evil exists, it exists without God. But this is impossible in reality, for He made all 'that was made.' Hence the inevitable revelation of Christian Science—that evil is unreal; and this is the best of it" (The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany, p. 178). "There is no evil in Spirit, because God is Spirit" (Science and Health, p. 335).

The time approaches when mankind must awaken to the full realization and apprehension of the debt of gratitude due to the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science for what she has done to free mortals from the bondage and slavery of the belief that evil is real and more powerful than good. We may rejoice in the health, happiness, sunshine, and freedom which her teachings establish in the consciousness of humanity. To experience the full fruition of this Science there must be strict obedience to the first demand, "Thou shalt have no other gods before me" (Bible). In the Christian Science textbook Mrs. Eddy reminds us (p. 467), "This *me* is Spirit." You prove that evil is unreal when you demonstrate the all-inclusiveness of Spirit, which is God, good.

There is no record of any human being who so fully and so completely demonstrated man's oneness with God as the man Christ Jesus. His words and works furnish ample proof that the account of man's creation, as recorded in the first chapter of Genesis, is true. The declaration is: "God created man in his own image, in the image of God created he him;" and, "God saw every thing that he had made, and, behold, it was very good."

Jesus defined God when he said, "God is a Spirit: and they that worship him must worship him in spirit and in truth." By this saying he emphasized the fact that there is no material or corporeal sense of God in true worship. God is not humanly personalized nor located in a material place. He is Spirit and is infinite. Referring to his works and mission, Jesus made it plain that the works which he did were not his works. He said, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." This would imply that Jesus recognized the actual presence and power of one Mind, and that the outward appearances which have been termed "his works" were the manifestation of his understanding of one infinite Mind, God.

All the works of Jesus were accomplished through his clear spiritual perception of the one Mind, God. Paul's admonition is to let the same Mind be in you that was in Christ Jesus.

Moses Demonstrated Oneness With Mind

Some six thousand years ago, God revealed Himself to Moses at the burning bush as "I AM THAT I AM" (Exodus 3:14). There was no material person talking to Moses on this occasion. God is not a person, neither is there space between God and man. It was the realization of the oneness and unity of Being that enabled Moses to perceive the characteristics and the qualities of God. He must have discerned the fact that God is Spirit, the source, substance, and law governing all true being. It was the Christ which came to Moses that made him aware of his identity—his oneness with "I AM THAT I AM," God. It was his realization of the one Mind operating in his own consciousness that enabled him to lead the children of Israel out of bondage. It was not the material man Moses doing this. It was Moses expressing true selfhood, demonstrating oneness with Mind, and confirming the facts set forth by Mrs. Eddy in Science and Health, page 427, where she says, "Immortal Mind, governing all, must be acknowledged as supreme in the physical realm, so-called, as well as in the spiritual."

In the Christian Science textbook, Mrs. Eddy has defined God as: "The great I AM; the all-knowing, all-seeing, all-acting, all-wise, all-loving, and eternal; Principle; Mind; Soul; Spirit; Life; Truth; Love; all substance; intelligence" (p. 587). "God is one God, infinite and perfect, and cannot become finite and imperfect" (ibid.). The above seven terms are synonymous expressions for the one and only God, and express His nature, character, and essence, and establish the divine fact that God is incorporeal Being, as distinguished from a human concept of Him.

The function of Mind is to manifest intelligence, knowledge, goodness, mercy, justice, health, harmony. These attributes are all included in Mind, and from the all-acting nature of Mind are expressed. Do not lose sight of the fact that all is Mind, "and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all" (Science and Health, p. 468). God has not changed, but belief about Him is changing. Belief is passing away; and the understanding of the all-presence of Mind is redeeming human consciousness; and divine consciousness, which is "God with us," is appearing. It is God with you, because you are manifesting and reflecting the God-qualities, and are becoming more and more God-like. The image and likeness of Mind must include all that proceeds from Mind. Thoughts or ideas emanate from Mind. Mind, God, is incorporeal. Ideas emanating from Mind are incorporeal. Hence, the logical conclusion is that man is not material; he is a divine idea expressing all of the qualities of Mind.

If you assume one infinite cause, you have to assume an effect, and it must be infinite. When you seek the true concept of God, you do so because you wish to find out what man is. It may be that your primary interest is not so much what God is, but "What am I, and what is my destiny?" The Bible answers your question. The Bible says that man is the exact image of God. God is Mind; then man is the image of Mind; the exact representation of God. God is Soul; then man is the image of Soul; the exact representation of God. God is Spirit; then man is the image of Spirit; the exact representation of God. God is good; then man is the image of good; the exact representation of God. God is Life; then man is the image of Life; the exact representation of God. God is Truth; then man is the image of Truth; the exact representation of God. God is Love; then man is the image of Love; the exact representation of God. God is divine Principle; then man is the image of Principle; the exact representation of God.

Real Man Is God's Exact Likeness

The real, spiritual, and only man is the evidence, the expression, of one infinite and all-inclusive consciousness, God. God is omnipresent, always present. The real man is God's exact likeness, and the recognition of that fact on our part will enable us always to be where we ought to be. The real and only man is omnipresent, and it is your task to demonstrate that omnipresence. As you do this, you are applying the law that directs human footsteps and that improves your material existence. You are finding out something about the real man, and in so doing you are finding out something about your spiritual identity. As you learn more about your true identity, you will demonstrate and express the real man. The man of God's creating, then, is a compound idea, reflecting all the ideas and attributes of God, and fully endowed with the capacity to reflect infinite consciousness. Hence, the inevitable conclusion, there is no limit to man's expression of intelligence, goodness, mercy, health, harmony. Man is inseparable from God, his creator.

The realization that man is conscious manifestation of Mind, establishes the true sense of health, improves business and social conditions, banishes poverty, and solves the problems of human existence.

God, infinite, divine Mind, recognizes no strife nor oppression, no war nor destruction. God's nature and character is Love, and His love is infinite. By claiming his sonship to God, man establishes his nature and character by being loving, kind, considerate, charitable, pure, tender, and compassionate. These states and stages of consciousness establish the fact that if strife and oppression, war and destruction seem to be real to you, you are not demonstrating the nature and character of God, Love, and are not demonstrating your real selfhood.

Man is not God. "Man is the expression of God's being" (Science and Health, p. 470). God is Love, and Love expressed is man. Claim this as your divine right now, and you will gain the true sense of your identity, which will establish for you freedom, redemption, and salvation from the bondage of materialism. True freedom is gained as one asserts his oneness with the Father in every thought, word, and action. The demonstration of your identity is the demonstration of true selfhood and is freedom. It is individual thinking that establishes freedom for you and for all. It is not gained by the despotic demands of one man nor by any combination of men. It is not dependent upon what others are thinking, but it is dependent upon what you are thinking and doing. Your demonstration of one Mind, all-inclusive good, establishes the law of freedom which operates in human affairs as the law of harmony in your business, your home, your community, and your nation. It will end war in your consciousness, and when more universally understood will ensure peace to the whole world.

Understanding of Truth Brought Healing

The experience of a very eminent lawyer illustrates the freedom and physical healing that come through right thinking. This man had established himself as a most successful lawyer. He became self-centered, egotistical, overbearing, and contemptuous. In due time, his practice began to abate. He lost the esteem and good will of his fellow lawyers and of the courts. He lost his former ability to present convincing evidence before juries, and no longer seemed to rightly interpret the law before courts. He lost his cases, his practice, his reputation as a lawyer; and through worry and disappointment he became physically ill.

This lawyer had no religion, although he was what is termed a good, moral man. His wife was a Christian Scientist, and many years before his physical and business collapse she had presented him with a copy of the Christian Science textbook which he had never read.

Through urgent solicitation from the wife, a friend called upon him and had a long interview regarding his troubles. At that time his constant inquiry was, Why? Why have I lost my practice? Why have I lost the respect of friends and courts? Why have I lost my health? A simple illustration answered his inquiries.

His attention was called to a boiling teakettle and to the fact that the boiling therein liberated the impurities and lime held in solution in the water. The force of the steam is unnoticed until the opening in the spout is closed by the released impurities; and then when the opening is closed, an explosion is the result. It required no amplification. He understood it and remarked that for twenty years he had been virtually a "boiling teakettle." His belief in intellectual brilliancy had liberated the impurities of egotism, pride, contempt, and self-sufficiency, and the "explosion" was inevitable. It was apparent that the mental boiling was the cause of his physical claim of high blood pressure.

The thought of this patient was directed toward an understanding of perfect God and perfect man as the solution for all his troubles. It was not hard for him to understand that law operates regardless of all opposition to its decrees. It was not hard for him to accept that there is one supreme law and hence one supreme Lawmaker, God. He saw clearly that if mankind through wrong thinking could do evil, man could reverse this process and think rightly, and thereby conform to the divine law of God, which is freedom from all evil beliefs. He agreed to reverse his entire mental procedure. He agreed to and did make a careful study of the Christian Science textbook; and through the daily study of the Lesson-Sermons he came across this citation from Science and Health (p. 467): "It should be thoroughly understood that all men have one Mind, one God and Father, one Life, Truth, and Love. Mankind will become perfect in proportion as this fact becomes apparent, war will cease and the true brotherhood of man will be established." He wrote: "I have been at war with myself for twenty years. It is now ended, and I am determined to do my individual bit toward establishing the brotherhood of man." He was healed in every sense of the word. He regained his health, his former practice as a lawyer, and his social standing as a good and respected citizen in the community.

It is essential to revert continually to the divine fact that all is Mind, one Mind, God, and to declare continually and understandingly that omnipotence never fails; your realization of the all-inclusiveness of Mind precludes failure. Continue this process of constructive thinking and the human senses will actually see what is taking place, and will yield human beliefs to the divine harmony of Mind.

By knowing the presence of the one Mind as the only intelligence, power, and presence, we deny the belief or claim of intelligence and power, manifest as evil, and by this process nullify the claim or its manifestation as evil results. Anything that presents evil as real or impending, or any suggestion that evil might occur, must be denied and rejected, thus preventing the evil in advance.

We recognize and identify things according to certain characteristics. This is "identification." Humanly interpreted, it is based upon the assumption that identity is a material something.

The human mind is accustomed to attaching a belief of life to something. It sees what it believes and it believes what it sees. It sees a material, human body; and it attaches a belief of life and identity to it. What kind of body is it? To the human senses it seems to be substantial; but in reality it is a subconscious state of mortal mind presented to the senses and objectified and recognized as an object—a body. It is mortal mind's concept of body. It is a counterfeit of the divine fact of body. The divine fact is that body is spiritual and is not material. The divine fact is that you have a real, spiritual being, unseen and unrecognized by the material senses. The divine fact also is that your true identity and individuality are unseen and unrecognized by the material senses, and are not established in a material sense of body. Your real identity is established in Spirit and is revealed and unfolds in proportion to your demonstration of your selfhood which is spiritual. You are the likeness of Mind, Soul, the embodiment of right ideas. Your real, unseen identity is the real man, perfect, whole, complete, indestructible, and harmonious in every way. Your identity is established in Soul and is not in matter. It is a perfect state of consciousness, and will become manifest in your human experience in the degree that you apprehend and experience spiritual qualities.

You can correct and eliminate all the mental pictures you entertain about your body—anything erroneous that may appear to be on it or in it. Divine law operates to correct and to adjust every wrong thought, picture, or condition that confronts you. By holding to the fact that your body is the embodiment of divine ideas, which is the truth about your body, brings into action and operation the divine law until the human mind's concept of your body yields its erroneous beliefs, and normal action, health and the harmony of the divine Mind are made evident by and on your human concept of body.

Jesus Proved Life Cannot Be Destroyed

Jesus was a human being, and possessed a human body. He demonstrated the fact that Life is not in a body, and that his life could not be destroyed by the crucifixion because his real selfhood was the eternal manifestation of that Life which is God. His realization of man's oneness with his Father made it possible for him to rise above the crucifixion until, in his final experience called the ascension, he rose above all material beliefs and conditions. His real, spiritual body came to his consciousness with this final experience. It was the culmination of all that had been going on during his work among men—called "his mighty works." In "Miscellaneous Writings," page 189, Mrs. Eddy has given us the key to his greatness. She says, "The meek Nazarene's steadfast and true knowledge of preexistence, of the nature and the inseparability of God and man,—made him mighty."

The Christ man is man immaculate and complete. He is the image of his Maker and is uncontaminated, uncontaminable, unassailed, unassailable, incomparable, perfect. This is the truth about you as the man of God's creating. Man never sinned, he knows no such thing as sin; man is ever sinless, deathless. He knows nothing but eternal Life. He knows no other presence than Life. This is his substance, for it is infinite, eternal presence. You and I are the reflection of the infinite, eternal presence of God, for we, as spiritual ideas, are the evidence of the omnipresence of God—the exact likeness of Him. The realization of infinite, eternal Spirit is our substance. We are all the same substance, for we reflect the same Spirit. As we reflect the oneness of Spirit we demonstrate the oneness of Being, our immortal, eternal identity.

There is no limitation to spiritual knowing and understanding. It is universally available. The same "steadfast and true knowledge of preexistence, of the nature and inseparability of God and man," will equip you with spiritual understanding so you will demonstrate your identity and your real body, eternal, harmonious, and never touched by the mortal beliefs of sin, sickness, birth, maturity, death, and decay. You have a real identity, a spiritual and indestructible body, now, but you must demonstrate and prove that divine fact in some way. Christian Science has come as a revelation to humanity, showing the nature of the indestructible man. Mrs. Eddy's vision of this man should be an inspiration to you. In Science and Health, page 76, she says: "The sinless joy,—the perfect harmony and immortality of Life, possessing unlimited divine beauty and goodness without a single bodily pleasure or pain,—constitutes the only veritable, indestructible man, whose being is spiritual. This state of existence is scientific and intact,—a perfection discernible only by those who have the final understanding of Christ in divine Science. Death can never hasten this state of existence, for death must be overcome, not submitted to, before immortality appears."

Divine Mind Maintains All Identities

There is an ever-increasing recognition among people generally that correct and intelligent thinking liberates and puts into operation in human affairs the infinite forces of Mind, expelling the fears and anxieties of individuals, and establishing freedom and right action. The following paragraph from a current magazine says: "Too long our whole concept of immortality has suffered from the peculiar misconception that immortality is a state of being that occurs when we die! But if we are immortal at all, we are immortal now, this very moment. Why postpone our adjustment to a sublime condition? Let us be as fearless in the discipline of our souls as of our bodies. It is amazing how completely tangled nerves relax, how anxieties and fears evaporate, if once we incorporate into our daily philosophy of life the slogan, 'Use your immortality now.'"

We heartily agree with the writer and the recommendation to "use your immortality now," and we would add to the recommendation, "Claim and use your eternal identity now." You will discover amazing results by this course of action. Of course, there will come a question, "How can I do it?" It can be done as you get some correct idea of your present status.

Real consciousness is cognizant only of divine ideas which emanate from the divine Mind. God, man, and the universe constitute all there is, and your consciousness of Mind is all there is to you. Eternal identity and individuality always have been and always will be maintained by Mind. Mrs. Eddy, speaking of this in Science and Health, says on page 70: "The divine Mind maintains all identities, from a blade of grass to a star, as distinct and eternal. The questions are: What are God's identities? What is Soul? Does life or soul exist in the thing formed?" Referring to Jesus, she says in "Miscellaneous Writings," page 104, "His unseen individuality, so superior to that which was seen, was not subject to the temptations of the flesh, to laws material, to death, or the grave. Formed and governed by God, this individuality was safe in the substance of Soul, the substance of Spirit,—yea, the substance of God, the one inclusive good." Your unseen individuality is superior to your material sense which identifies you as a human being. Your individuality is established and preserved in Soul, and is not subject to change or chance. Your individuality is a continuous and eternal unfoldment of Soul because Soul is infinite. And because it is infinite, your identity as a son of God becomes the subject and the object of individual demonstration through the Science of Mind-healing, which is Christian Science.

Immortality Is Man's by Divine Right

One cold Sunday afternoon, an emaciated, dirty, intoxicated, poorly clad human being entered the auditorium where a Christian Science lecture was soon to be given. The stranger had no concept of where he was and soon fell asleep. When the lecture was nearing completion, the man awoke sober. Apparently all that he could remember of the lecture was the statement. "The study of the Bible and the Christian Science textbook has healed hundreds and will heal you." He borrowed a copy of Science and Health by Mary Baker Eddy from a loan library, and after reading it through had a desire to possess a copy of his own, which he secured. One week passed and he had no desire for liquor. He located a branch Church of Christ, Scientist, and attended services. His clothing was worn and poor, but the man was clean and respectable. His reformation and transformation had begun. He established himself in a small business; he became interested in church activities, and in due time became a member of a branch church; he was reconciled to his wife, from whom he had been separated, and they re-established their home.

Several years later, the same lecturer was lecturing in another city and was presented to the usher staff. A splendid-looking man stepped up and introduced himself as the one who entered the lecture auditorium on the cold Sunday afternoon. Was he the same man? Through the reformation of his thought, his physical body had been transformed. The beliefs that had identified him as an emaciated, dirty, and drunken human being were gone, and he presented a better belief of a human body because the human mind had yielded to the divine sense of harmony in Soul. He was proving his true identity as a child of God, and thus presented the evidences of a better human being. It will be helpful for you to study and ponder what Mrs. Eddy says in "Miscellaneous Writings" on page 185: "Self-renunciation of all that constitutes a so-called material man, and the acknowledgement and achievement of his spiritual identity as the child of God, is Science that opens the very flood-gates of heaven; whence good flows into every avenue of being, cleansing mortals of all uncleanness, destroying all suffering, and demonstrating the true image and likeness."

The recognition that man's identity is the individualized manifestation of Soul, not in a human body, reveals the verity of man's being, his oneness with God. Man's oneness with God establishes the fact that identity, pre-existence, and immortality are his by divine right. This fact is useless unless we can claim and use it right where we seem to be. Christian Science shows you how to claim your identity in Soul, how to demonstrate health, substance, abundance, and all that is good. It shows you how to demonstrate and embody the attributes of God so that there is no room for belief in a poor man, a sick man, an unhappy man, or a dead man. Christian Science shows you how to prove the statements of Christ Jesus: "I and my Father are one"; "Glorify thou me with thine own self with the glory which I had with thee before the world was"; and "Before Abraham was, I am." With positive assurance claim as your own these eternal verities. You will soon agree with Mrs. Eddy's statement in "Miscellaneous Writings," page 47, where she says: "Science reverses the evidence of material sense with the spiritual sense that God, Spirit, is the only substance; and that man, His image and likeness, is spiritual, not material. This great Truth does not destroy but substantiates man's identity,—together with his immortality and preexistence, or his spiritual coexistence with his Maker."

A short article on Christian Science appears daily on the Home Forum Page. Today's article is entitled, "Thy helper is omnipotence."

Wickard Meat-Control Plan Wins Approval of Dealers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—News of the plan of Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard to place every livestock dealer and butcher in the country under strict federal control appears already to have bolstered the meat industry, threatened with almost chaotic condition as a result of black market operations.

Both packers and retail dealers apparently welcome the proposal, whereby all meat handlers would be licensed as a means of eliminating "chiselers" at the level of the small market operator, the small independent butcher, and the farmer.

If such a plan is put into effect and rigidly enforced, spokesmen for the big packing companies declare, as much as 85 per cent of the present black-market movement of meat could be eliminated.

The effect in terms of the amount of meat for sale at the corner market might not be apparent immediately, for the Federal stake in meat diverted through black-market channels is large and it has, for lend-lease and armed force uses, a priority right.

Heavy Penalties

The American Meat Institute points out that small producers, as well as larger ones, come under provisions of the Meat Limitation Order, providing heavy penalties for infractions, but that the current setup does not allow for adequate enforcement. It would be much easier to bring legal pressure to bear on outlaw handlers under the licensing system proposed, the Institute holds.

The National Association of Retail Meat Dealers likewise approves the licensing plan. Leaders of the Association recently in conference here anticipated the Wickard plan in a resolution, passed before this plan was announced from Washington, asking for precisely this sort of system.

Dealers, however, would go much further. In other resolutions they urged that ceiling prices be eliminated. They hold that price restrictions now in force make for a maladjustment in retail operations so that some stores make large profits, others none at all. Dealers also insist that with elimination of the black market, through licensing and withdrawal of price limitations, meat rationing would be unnecessary.

Buying Based on Needs

While packers have been vigorous in their denunciation of black-market operations and in demands for Federal action to meet this problem, they have not been as critical of the Government as have the dealers. The Dealers Association has charged that the current problem is due largely to Office of Price Administration "bungling," and that Government buying for lend-lease and armed force use has been far beyond those needs.

In respect to Government purchase of meat, officials note that while such buying operations at times may have disrupted local markets, the overall program is based squarely on needs, the precise size of which no one can know better than those responsible for supplying it.

Under the Wickard plan there would be not only enforcement of the licensing system, but even stronger enforcement of present wholesale and retail price ceilings. It is held unlikely that retailers' pleas for lifting of ceilings will be heeded in Washington.

Some dealers have complained that while the Government "promised" them 70 per cent of their 1941 supply of beef, pork, and veal, they are getting in some cases as little as 30 per cent. Official reply to that is that no one was "promised" this much. They merely were limited to no more than that. Circumstances, including of course the black-market diversion and other production factors, have made it impossible to deliver for public consumption that full 70 per cent quota in every case.

Meanwhile, the OPA office here is proceeding with injunction suits against some 100 illicit butchers in the Chicago area. Regional OPA Administrator Raymond S. McKeough announces also that 60 more injunction suits are pending against country slaughterers and wholesalers elsewhere in this seven-state region.

Some sources hope that this manner of legal attack will prove of immediate help, but others note that the injunction is ineffective unless actually enforced, and the OPA setup at present does not allow for proper enforcement.

There is no question about the extent of the illegal market. The situation has been likened to bootlegging during prohibition, even to the fact that some are advocating, in effect, the lifting of the prohibition as the only means to eliminating the illegal activities which it inspires.

Bermuda's Speeder Needs Push for Car

HAMILTON, Bermuda, March 9 (CP)—For driving in excess of 15 miles an hour in an antiquated truck, a young West Indian was fined £3 in Bermuda's first automobile speeding case.

"I didn't know it would go that fast," said the driver, adding, incidentally, that there was no speedometer on the vehicle anyway.

Police officers clocked his speed at 22.72 miles an hour. When spectators left the court after the trial, they found the "speeder" giving directions to the crowd as they pushed his car backwards. The starter wouldn't work.

Today's Closing Prices on the N. Y. Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	1,500,000
Previous day's sales	1,245,750
1943 volume to date	53,062,276
1942 volume to date	23,393,586

Average Price of 60 Stocks
Compiled by the Associated Press

Monday	46.4	Prev. day	46.5
M'nth ago	44.0	Year ago	35.2
1943 high	46.5	1943 low	41.7

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	3	60	60	60	— 1/8
Adams Exp (.45e)	75	10 3/8	9 3/4	10 1/8	+ 3/8
Adams-Millis 1/4g	1	27	27	27	+ 3/8
Addressograph (1)	6	16 1/4	17 1/2	17 1/8	— 3/8
Air Reduction (1a)	21	44 1/8	42 3/8	43 7/8	— 3/8
Alaska Juneau	10	4 1/8	4	4	
Alleghany Corp	158	1 3/8	1 1/2	1 1/2	— 1/8
Alleghany pf xw	2	11 3/8	10 3/8	11 1/8	— 1/4
Alleg pf $30 ww	57	11 3/8	10 1/4	11 1/8	
Alleghany pr pf	20	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	
Allen Indust (.4a)	1	6 3/8	6 3/8	6 3/8	— 1/8
Allied Lud Stl .35g	11	23 7/8	22 7/8	23 7/8	— 1/8
Al Chem & Dye 6	2	154	152 1/2	152 1/2	—1 1/2
Allied Mills (1e)	21	16 3/8	16 1/4	16 1/2	— 1/8
Allied Strs (.30g)	24	8 1/4	7 7/8	8	— 1/8
Allied St pf (5)	2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1/4g	21	10 7/8	10 1/4	10 3/8	— 1/8
Alpha P Cem (1/4g)	8	21 3/8	21 1/4	21 3/8	
Amal Leath	9	17 1/8	17	17 1/8	
Amerada Pet (2)	1	76 3/8	76	76	— 3/8
Am Ag Chem 1.20	13	25 1/2	24 1/2	25 1/2	+ 3/4
Am Airlines (1 1/2e)	7	55	54 3/4	55	—1
Am Bank Note 1/4e	5	12 3/4	12 1/4	12 3/4	
Am Bk N pf (3)	3	53 1/2	53	53 1/2	+ 1/2
Am Bosch (1/4e)	2	7 1/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	— 1/8
Am Br Shoe 1.70e	5	26 1/2	26	26 1/2	+ 1/2
Am Cable & Rad	51	4 3/4	4 1/2	4 5/8	— 1/8
Am Can (3)	7	76 7/8	74 3/4	76 1/4	— 3/4
Am Can pf (7)	40	175	174 3/4	174 3/4	
Am Car&Fdy (1g)	21	52	51 3/4	52	— 1/4
Am C&F pf 8.29g	1	66 3/4	65 3/4	66 3/4	
Am Ch&Cable 1/2a	7	21 3/8	20 3/4	21 3/8	+ 1/4
Am Colortype .15g	7	6 1/2	6 3/8	6 3/8	+ 1/8
Am Crys Sug 1/4g	9	16 3/8	16 1/4	16 1/2	— 1/4
Am Distill	5	17	16 3/4	16 3/4	— 1/2
Am Encaustic Tile	19	3	2 7/8	3	
Am European 1/2e	1	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	
Am Export (1/2g)	4	26 7/8	26 5/8	26 5/8	— 7/8
Am & For Power	43	3 5/8	3 1/8	3 1/2	— 1/8
Am&FP 5&pf 3/4k	13	56 7/8	56	56 7/8	
Am&FP 5.7pf 7/8k	14	63 1/4	62	63 1/4	+ 1/4
Am & F P 2 pf	97	11 3/8	10 1/2	11 1/8	— 1/8
Am-Hawaii SS 1/4g	49	35 7/8	34 1/2	35 7/8	+1 3/8
Am Hide&Leather	4	4	3 3/4	3 3/4	— 1/8
Am Home P (2 40)	4	61 1/2	60	60 1/4	— 7/8
Am Ice pf (1/2e)	2	40	39 1/2	39 1/2	—1 3/4
Am International	32	7 1/8	6 3/4	6 3/4	— 1/4
Am Inv pf 2 1/2	20	63	63	63	
Am Locomotive	35	11 3/8	10 1/2	11 3/8	— 1/8
Am M&Fdy (.20g)	9	14 1/8	13 7/8	14 1/8	+ 1/8
Am M&Met (1/4g)	5	7 3/4	7 3/4	7 3/4	— 1/8
Am Metal (1)	16	24 7/8	24 1/4	24 3/8	+ 1/8
Am News 1.80	170	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/4	
Am Pow & Lt	17	2 1/8	2	2	
Am P & L 56 pf	16	27 1/4	26 1/4	26 7/8	— 1/8
Am P & L 55 pf	14	23 3/8	22 3/4	23 3/8	— 1/4
Am Rad&St S .15g	62	7 7/8	7 3/8	7 7/8	— 1/8
Am Roll Mill 20g	42	13 1/2	12 7/8	13 3/8	— 1/8
Am R M pf 4 1/2	410	63 1/4	62 1/4	63 1/4	+ 3/8
Am Seating (1e)	4	15 1/4	14 3/4	15 1/4	
Am Ship Bldg 3e	150	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2	
Am Smelt & R (2)	11	42 3/8	41 3/4	42	— 1/4
Am Sm & R pf 7	10	153	153	153	+2 1/2
Am Stl Fdrs 1/2g	13	24 3/8	23 3/4	24 1/4	— 3/8
Am Stores 1/2g	11	11 1/2	11 3/8	11 1/2	— 1/8
Am Stove (.30g)	3	14 3/8	14 1/4	14 1/4	— 1/8
Am Sug Ref 1 1/2g	11	22 3/8	22	22 3/8	— 1/8
Am Sugar pf (7)	1	97 7/8	97 7/8	97 7/8	— 3/8
Am Tel&Tel (9)	30	142 3/8	141 7/8	142 3/8	+ 3/8
Am Tobacco (3a)	10	54 1/2	53 1/4	53 1/4	+1 1/4
Am Tob B (3a)	11	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 1/4	+1 1/4
Am Tob pf (6)	200	137 3/4	137 1/2	137 3/4	+ 1/4
Am Type Fdrs 1/2g	22	9 7/8	9 3/4	9 3/4	— 1/8
Am Viscose (1/2g)	52	36 3/4	35 3/4	36 1/4	— 1/4
Am Water Works	17	6 3/4	6 3/4	6 3/4	
Am Woolen	17	6 1/2	5 7/8	6	
Am Wool pf (8e)	3	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	—1 1/4
Am Zinc L & S	9	5 3/4	5 3/8	5 3/4	
Anaconda Cop 1/2g	56	28 3/8	27 7/8	28	— 3/8
Anchor Hock Gl 1e	4	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 1/4	— 1/2
Andes Cop (1/4e)	1	13	13	13	— 1/4
Anar W&C 1 1/2g	30	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	
A P W Paper	3	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	
Armour Del pf (7)	1	112	112	112	
Armour Illinois	45	4 3/4	4 3/4	4 3/4	— 1/8
Armour III pr pf	4	53 1/4	52 1/4	52 1/2	—1
Armstrong Ck 1/4g	6	33	33	33	— 1/4
Artloom Corp 1/2a	7	6 1/4	6	6 1/4	+ 1/4
Assd Dry Gds 1/4g	8	8 3/4	8 1/4	8 3/4	
Assd D Gd 2pf (7)	1	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	+ 1/2
Associates Inv (2)	1	32	32	32	
Assoc Inv pf (5)	60	102	102	102	— 1/4
Atch T&SF (1 1/4g)	50	50 1/2	49 3/4	50 1/4	— 3/8
Atch T&SF pf (5)	3	77 3/4	77 1/4	77 1/2	+ 1/4
Atl Coast Line 2e	18	31 1/4	30 3/4	30 7/8	— 5/8
Atl G&W In pf 5e	1	53	53 7/8	53	+1
Atl Refining (.15g)	10	22 3/8	21 3/4	21 7/8	— 1/4
Atlas Corp (1/4g)	36	10 3/4	10 1/4	10 3/8	— 3/8
Atls Powd (3/4g)	1	59	59	59	—1
Atlas Pow pf 5	10	118	118	118	+1
Atlas Tack (1/4g)	1	9 1/8	9	9	+ 1/8
Austin Nichols	2	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	— 1/8
Aviation Cp (1/4e)	181	5 3/8	5	5 1/8	— 1/8
Baldwin Loco pf (1e)	141	16	15	16	+ 3/8
Balt & Ohio	99	6 7/8	6 1/4	6 7/8	+ 1/8
Balt & Ohio pf	58	10 7/8	10	10 7/8	+ 1/8
Bangor & Ar	3	1 1/2	1 3/8	1 1/2	— 1/4
Bang&A pf 2 1/2k	140	43 1/2	42 3/4	43 3/4	—1 3/4
Barber Asphalt	8	15 1/2	15	15 1/2	
Barker pf 2 3/4	70	34	34	34	— 1/4
Barnsdall Oil (2.60)	21	14 1/2	14	14 1/4	— 1/4
Bath Ir Wks (2e)	10	17 1/4	16 3/4	16 3/4	— 1/4
Bayuk Cigar (1 1/2)	1	25 1/4	25 1/4	25 1/4	+ 1/2
Beatrice Cream 1a	1	27	27	27	
Beech Creek (2)	160	27 1/2	27	27	—1 1/2
Beld-Hem (.80)	3	10	9 7/8	10	+ 1/8
Bell Aircraft (2e)	12	16 1/2	15 3/4	16	— 1/4
Bendix Aviat (3/4g)	10	37 3/4	37 1/4	37 3/4	+ 1/8
Benef Ind Ln .30g	14	15 3/8	14 3/4	15	— 3/8
Best Foods (.60)	42	10	9 3/4	9 7/8	+ 1/8
Best & Co (1.60a)	1	27 7/8	27 7/8	27 7/8	
Beth Steel (1 1/2g)	36	63 1/2	62 1/4	63	— 3/4
Bigelow-Sanf 1/2g	6	33 3/4	32 1/2	33 1/8	— 1/8
Black & Deck 1.60	3	45 1/4	45 1/4	45 1/4	— 1/4
Blaw-Knox (.35e)	16	7 3/4	7 1/2	7 3/4	— 1/8
Bliss & Lau 1 1/2g	2	17	17	17	— 1/2
Boeing Airp (1e)	16	18 1/4	17 3/8	17 7/8	— 1/2
Bohn Al & Br (2)	3	46 1/2	46 1/4	46 1/4	— 3/8
Bon Ami B 2 1/2	50	42 3/4	43	43	— 3/8
Bond Stores (1 60)	4	20 3/4	20 3/4	20 3/4	
Borden Co (.30g)	8	24 3/8	24	24 3/8	+ 3/8
Borg-Warner 1.60	17	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 1/4	— 3/4
Boston & Maine	7	4 1/2	4 1/4	4 1/2	
Bower Roll B 1/2g	3	31 3/8	31	31 3/8	— 1/8
Brew Cp Am (2)	2	21 1/2	21 1/8	21 1/2	+ 1/8
Bridgeport Br 1/4g	10	11 1/4	10 3/4	11	— 1/4
Briggs Mfg (2)	29	25 7/8	25 1/8	25 1/2	— 3/8
Briggs & Strat (3)	3	41 3/4	41 1/2	41 1/2	
Bristol-Myers .40g	3	40 3/4	40	40	—1 1/4
Bklyn & Qu Trans	13	11	10 7/8	11	+ 1/8
Bklyn-Man Tr	50	13 1/4	13 1/8	13 1/4	
Bklyn Un Gas (1e)	1	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	
Brown Shoe (2)	1	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	—1 1/2
Brunsw-Balke 1/4e	1	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	— 3/8
Bucyrus-Erie 1/2g	2	8 3/4	8 3/8	8 3/8	— 1/4
Budd Mfg	120	5 1/2	5	5 3/8	— 1/8
Budd Mfg pf	230	98	94 1/2	98	—2 1/2
Budd Wheel (1e)	12	9 1/4	8 7/8	9 1/4	— 1/4
Bullard Co (1 2/9e)	9	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 3/4	— 3/8
Bulova Watch (2)	2	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2	— 1/4
Burling Mills 35e	28	23 1/4	23	23 1/8	— 1/4
Bul Mills pf 2 3/4	3	55 3/4	55 3/4	55 3/4	+ 3/4
Burr M 2 1/2pf 2 1/2	23	55	54 3/4	54 7/8	
Burr Add M (.60)	13	11 7/8	11 3/8	11 3/8	— 3/8
Bush Terminal	63	4 1/2	4 1/8	4 1/2	+ 1/2
Bush T B pf 3 3/4k	630	30 3/4	29	30	+1
Butler Bros (.15e)	12	6 7/8	6 7/8	6 7/8	
Butler Bros pf 1 1/2	1	23 3/4	23 3/4	23 3/4	— 1/8
Butte C&Z (1/4e)	5	4	4	4	— 1/4
Byers (AM) Co	7	12	11 1/2	12	
Byers pf 3.63k	50	75	75	75	— 1/4
Byron Jack (1/4g)	7	19 1/4	19	19 1/4	+ 1/8
Calif Pack (1 1/2)	11	23 1/2	23	23 1/2	
Callahan Z-Leao	18	1 1/4	1 1/4	1 1/4	— 1/8
Calumet&Hec 1/4g	12	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/4	— 1/8
Campbell Wy 1/4g	5	17 3/8	17 1/4	17 3/8	— 1/8
Can Dr G A (.60)	1	18 3/8	17 3/4	18	
Can Pacific	116	8	7 3/4	8	
Cap Adm pf (3)	10	42	42	42	+ 1/2
Carc C&O (5)	80	92	92	92	
Carpenter Stl 1/2g	3	29	28 3/4	28 3/4	— 3/4
Case (J I) Co (7e)	5	95	94	94	— 1/4
Case (JI) pf 7	20	136	136	136	— 1/4
Caterpill Tract (2)	2	47 3/8	46 3/8	46 3/8	— 7/8
Celanese Corp 1/2g	37	32	31 3/8	31 3/4	— 3/8
Celanese 5 pf 5	10	103 1/2	103 1/2	103 1/2	+ 1/2
Celanese 7 pf 7	170	105	103 7/8	104 1/4	— 3/4
Celanese pr pf 7	20	122 3/4	122 1/2	122 1/2	+ 1/4
Celotex Corp (1/4)	17	11 3/4	11 1/4	11 1/2	— 1/8
Cent Aguirre 1 1/2	6	19	18 3/4	18 7/8	— 1/8
Cent Fdry (.10g)	9	3 3/4	3 1/8	3 1/4	— 1/8
Cent RR N J	3	77 1/2	77 1/2	77 1/2	+ 1/4
Cent Viol Sus 2 1/2e	6	14 7/8	14 7/8	14 7/8	+ 1/8
Century Rib Mi	1	4 3/8	4 3/8	4 3/8	— 1/4
Cerro de Pas (4)	8	38	37 1/2	37 1/2	— 1/2
Certain-teed Prod	12	5	4 7/8	4 7/8	— 1/8
Cert-teed 6% pf	360	47	45 7/8	46 1/8	+ 3/8
Chain Belt (1/4g)	1	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 3/4	— 3/8
Champ P&F 1/4e	1	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	
Champ P&F pf 6	2	104	104	104	
Checker Cab	1	11	11	11	— 1/4
Ches & Ohio (3)	42	41 1/4	40 1/2	40 7/8	— 1/4
Chi & E Ill	32	5	4 3/4	5	
Chi & E Ill A 5%	48	13	12 3/4	13	— 1/8
Chi Great West	15	4 3/8	4 1/8	4 1/4	— 1/8
Chi Grt W pf 4 1/2k	42	15 3/4	14 3/4	15 3/8	+ 1/8
Chi Mail Order 1/2e	1	9	9	9	
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	25	16 3/4	16 3/4	17 7/8	— 1/8
Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	35 3/4	35 1/4	35 3/4	— 1/8
Chi Rk Is & Pac	48	14	13	13	
Chi R I 6% pf	45	21	19	21 1/2	+ 1/4
Chi R I 7% pf	28	27	23	23	— 1/4
Chickasha Cot O 1	3	15 1/2	15 1/4	15 3/4	+ 1/2
Childs Co	3	17	13	13	— 1/4
Chile Con (1/2g)	50	30	29	29	—1
Chrysler Corp 4e	23	72 1/4	71	72	— 1/4
City Ice&F (1.20)	1	13	13	13	
City I&F pf 6 1/2	10	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	
City Stores	1	4 1/8	4 1/8	4 1/8	— 1/4
Clark Equip (3/4g)	1	38	38	38	+ 1/4
Clev E Il pf 4 1/2	60	113	112 1/2	112 1/2	— 1/2
Clev Gr Br pf (5)	10	103	103	103	—1
Climax Mol 1.20a	7	42 3/4	41 1/2	41 3/4	— 3/8
Cluett Peabody 3/4a	7	36	35 3/4	35 3/4	— 3/8
Cluett Pea pf 7	20	148	148	148	— 1/2
Coca-Cola (3a)	2	96 7/8	96 3/4	96 7/8	—1 1/8
Colgate-P-P 1/2a	9	17 3/4	17 1/2	17 7/8	+ 1/8
Collins & Aik	4	21 7/8	21 3/4	21 3/4	— 3/8
Collins&A pf (5)	140	109	108	108	—2
Col & South	1030	6 3/4	6 3/8	6 3/4	— 3/8
Col & Sou 1 pf	520	9 1/2	8 3/4	8 3/4	— 3/8
Col & Sou 2pf	2	8 1/2	8 1/4	8 1/4	— 1/4
Col Fuel&Iron 1/4g	2	16 3/8	16	16 3/8	— 3/8
Colum G & El	207	3 1/4	2 7/8	3	— 1/4
Colum Br A (.30g)	2	18	18	18	— 1/4
Col G&E 5% pf	60	49	46 1/2	49	+ 1/2
Colum Pict (1/2e)	8	14 7/8	14 3/8	14 3/4	— 1/4
Col Pict pf (2 3/4)	1	35 3/4	35 3/4	35 3/4	
Colum Carbon (4)	1	87	87	87	— 1/2
Comm Credit (3)	17	33	32	33	—1
Comm Invest Tr (3)	17	36	35 1/4	35 7/8	— 1/8
Coml Solvents .60e	31	12 1/4	12 1/8	13	— 1/8
Com'wlth & South	127	1	1	1	— 1/8
Comw & Sou pf	14	42 1/2	42	42 1/4	— 1/8
Com'wlth Ed .35g	49	26 3/4	24	24 1/4	— 1/8
Congoleum-Nairn 1	9	15 1/8	15 3/4	15 3/4	— 1/8
Conde Nast (.40e)	1	4 3/8	4 3/8	4 3/8	
Consol Aircraft	26	19 5/8	18 7/8	19 1/4	— 1/4
Consol Cigar 1 1/2e	4	13 7/8	13 3/4	13 3/4	+ 1/8
Con C pr pf 6 1/2	30	100 3/8	100 3/8	100 3/8	+ 3/8
Con. Copperm .45e	32	6	5 3/4	5 7/8	
Cons Edison (1.60)	35	19	18 1/2	18 5/8	— 3/8
Cons Edison pf (5)	5	98 1/4	96 3/4	98 1/4	+2
Consol Film Ind	7	1 3/8	1 1/4	1 1/4	— 1/8
Cons Film I pf 1/4k	2	12	12	12	— 1/8
Cons Laundries	2	3 1/4	3	3 1/4	
Consol Oil (1/2)	43	9 1/4	8 7/8	9	— 3/8
Consol RR Cuba pf	4	7 1/4	7	7	— 1/4
Consolodation Coal	6	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/4	— 3/8
Consolodation Cl pf	2	43 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	+ 1/8
Container Corp 1/4o	5	21 3/4	21 1/2	21 1/2	— 1/4
Consum Ppf 4 1/2	60	98	97 3/4	97 3/4	— 1/4
Cont Baking 1/2g	41	7 1/8	6 3/4	6 7/8	— 1/8
Cont. Can (1/4g)	15	30 3/4	30 1/4	30 3/8	
Cont Diam Fib 1/4g	17	12 3/8	12	12 3/8	— 1/8
Cont Ins (1.60a)	5	45 1/4	45	45 1/4	— 1/4
Cont Motors (.15g)	52	5 3/8	5 1/4	5 3/8	— 1/8
Cont Oil Del (1)	15	32	30 1/4	30 1/2	—1
Copperweld Stl .80	15	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2	
Corn Exch 2.40	100	43	42 1/2	42 3/4	— 1/4
Corn Prodcts 2.60	6	57 7/8	57 1/2	57 3/4	— 1/4
Corn Prod pf 7	1	179	179	179	
Coty International	2	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	
Crane Co (1e)	32	17 3/8	17 1/8	17 3/8	— 1/4
Cream of Wh 3/4g	2	21 3/4	21 1/4	21 3/4	
Crosley Corp 1/2e	3	12 3/8	12 3/8	12 3/8	— 1/4
Crown C&S 1/2e	3	23 1/2	22 3/4	23 1/2	+ 1/4
Crown Zellerb (1)	17	15 5/8	13 3/4	13 3/8	— 1/4
Crown Zel pf 5	40	90	88 7/8	89	—1
Crucible Steel (2e)	27	35 1/4	34	34 1/2	— 1/2
Crucible Stl pf (5)	8	78 3/8	77 3/4	78	— 1/8
Cuba RR pf	100	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	
Cuban-Am Sug 3/4e	24	8 3/8	8 1/4	8 3/8	
Cuban-Am S pf 7	20	105	105	105	
Cudahy Pack	4	14	13 1/2	13 1/2	— 3/4
Cuneo Press 1 1/2	1	16 1/2	15 3/4	15 1/2	+ 1/2
Curtis Publishing	24	3 1/4	3 1/8	3 1/8	
Curtis Pub pf	20	45	45	45	— 1/2
Curtis P pr pf 3/4k	4	24 1/2	23 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/4
Curtiss-Wright 1e	71	6 3/4	6 1/2	6 3/8	— 1/8
Curtiss-Wr A 2e	10	23 7/8	23 1/2	23 7/8	+ 1/4
Cutler-Hammer 1 1/4g	1	18 1/8	18 1/8	18 1/8	— 3/8
Davise Ch .60e	21	15 3/4	15 1/4	15 3/8	— 1/8
Decca Records (1)	9	15	14 1/4	15	+1
Deere & Co 1.35e	32	11	10 1/4	11	+ 1/8
Deere pf 1.40	2	31 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	
Del & Hudson	23	12 1/4	11 1/2	12	— 1/2
Del Lack & West	54	5 5/8	5 3/8	5 5/8	— 1/8
Den & R G W pf	12	2 3/8	2 1/2	2 3/8	— 1/4
Detroit Edis .30g	12	18 3/8	18 1/2	18 3/8	
Devoe&Ray A	340	24 3/8	23 7/8	24	—1
Diam Mat pf 1 1/2	4	38 7/8	38 7/8	38 7/8	+ 1/8
Diamt Motor 1/4g	3	11 1/2	11	11	— 1/8
Dist Co-S (h2.22)	32	24 1/4	24	24 1/4	+ 1/4
Dixie-Vortex (1/2e)	3	12 1/2	11 1/4	11 1/4	+ 1/4
Doehler Die C 3/4g	7	23	22 3/4	22 7/8	+ 3/8
Dome Mines h.80g	15	19 3/8	18 1/2	19 1/4	
Douglas Airc (5e)	9	63 1/2	63	63 1/2	+ 3/4
Dow Chem (3)	3	134	133 1/4	134	
Dresser Mfg (1 1/2e)	3	24 3/4	22 1/2	23 3/4	— 1/4
Dunhill International	7	7	6 1/2	7	+ 1/4
Duplan pf (8)	1	116 1/4	116 1/4	116 1/4	+ 1/4
du Pont deN (1g)	9	145 1/4	143 1/4	144 3/4	— 7/8
du Pont pf (4 1/2)	1	127 3/4	127 3/4	127 3/4	— 1/8
Eastern Air Lines	9	33 3/4	32 3/4	33 3/4	+ 1/4
Eastern Roll Mill	17	6 1/2	5 7/8	6 1/8	— 1/4
Eastman Kodak (5)	17	153	152 1/4	153	
East Kod pf (6)	10	180 1/2	180 1/2	180 1/2	— 1/8
Eaton Mfg (3)	10	37 7/8	37 3/4	37 7/8	— 1/4
Ei & Mus Ind .06g	1	2 3/8	2 3/8	2 3/8	— 1/8
El Auto-Lite 1/2g	13	35	34 1/2	35	+ 1/4
Elec Boat (1e)	29	13	12 3/4	13	
El Power & Lt	20	3 3/8	3 1/8	3 1/8	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	6	37 1/2	36 3/4	36 3/4	— 3/4
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	17	41	40	40 3/8	— 1/4
El Storage Bat (2)	4	39 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/4	+1 1/4
Eng Pub Service	25	4 7/8	4 3/4	4 3/4	— 1/8
Eng PS256 pf 6	20	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	— 1/4
Equit Office Bldg	15	3/4	5/8	5/8	
Erie Railroad (1e)	49	12 1/2	11 1/2	12 1/4	
Erie Railroad ct 1e	342	12 1/4	11 3/4	12 1/8	— 3/8
Erie Rail pf A (5)	13	45 3/4	44 1/2	45	— 1/4
Eureka Vac Cl .10e	7	5 1/2	5 1/4	5 1/2	+ 3/8
Evans Products	3	7 7/8	7 3/4	7 3/4	+ 1/8
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	5	26 7/8	26 3/4	26 1/2	
Exchange Buffet	4	1 3/8	1 3/8	1 3/8	
Fairbanks Mor (1)	18	39 1/2	38 7/8	39 1/8	
Fajardo Sugar (2)	26	22 3/4	22 1/8	22 1/8	— 1/2
Fed Lt&Tract 1/4g	1	10 3/4	10 3/4	10 3/4	+ 1/4
Fed Lt&T pf 6	30	57 3/4	57 3/4	57 3/4	+ 3/8
Fed Mng&Sm (1g)	7	26 3/4	26 1/4	26 1/2	— 1/2
Fed Mot Tr .10g	4	5	4 7/8	4 7/8	— 1/8
Fed D Strs pf 4 1/4	1	67 1/4	67 1/4	67 1/4	+ 1/2
Ferro Enam	4	14 3/4	14 1/4	14 1/2	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	2	46	45 1/2	45 1/2	— 3/8
Firestone T&R 3/4g	11	28 1/4	27 3/8	28 1/4	+ 1/4
First Nat Strs 2 1/2	13	32 7/8	32 1/8	32 1/4	
Flintkote (1/4g)	2	18 1/8	17 3/8	18 1/4	— 3/8
Florsh Shoe A (2)	1	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	— 3/8
Follansbee Stl	8	3 3/4	3 1/4	3 1/4	— 3/8
Follans Stl pf	120	36 1/2	36 1/4	36 1/2	— 1/4
Food Mach .35g	2	45	45	45	
Foster Wheeler	9	13 7/8	13 1/2	13 3/4	— 1/4
Fost W 6 pf 1 1/2	190	18 3/4	18 3/4	18 3/4	
Frank Simon pf	10	53	53	53	+3
Francisco Sugar	1	7 1/8	7 1/8	7 1/8	— 1/4
Freeport Sulph (2)	2	36 1/8	36	36 1/4	— 1/4
Fruehauf T pf 5	10	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	— 7/8
Gabriel Co .10g	1	3 3/8	3 3/8	3 3/8	— 1/4
Gair (Robt) (1/4e)	18	3 3/8	3 1/4	3 3/8	— 1/8
Gair (R) pf 1.

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

House Group Again Defeats Ruml Tax Plan

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Undismayed by two setbacks in the House Ways and Means Committee, Republican supporters of the Ruml pay-as-you-go income tax plan reformed their lines today to continue their battle on the House floor.

The issue cut across party lines, some Republicans describing the Ruml "skip-a-year" proposal as "the only practicable and fair" current tax payment method, and another saying it would create "war millionaires."

Meanwhile Ways and Means members searched strenuously for a compromise that would cancel a substantial part, but not all, of one tax year in easing th etransition to a current collection system.

They were ready to vote on a proposal by Representative Robertson (D-Va.) that the 6 per cent normal and first bracket surtax of 13 per cent be abated on 1942 income for all taxpayers, meaning complete erasure of last year's obligations for 70 per cent of the taxpayers, all in the low income bracket. The Treasury is understood to look with favor on this plan.

The proposal by Beardsley Ruml, New York banker, to skip a tax year was rejected yesterday for a second time, 16 to 9, with nine Republicans supporting it and 15 Democrats and one Republican, Representative Gearhart of California, in opposition.

Emerging from the tense committee chamber, Representative Knutson (R-Minn.) announced the nine Republicans were prepared to carry the fight to the House.

"We believe that the country wants immediate favorable action on the Ruml proposals," Mr. Knutson said. "We wish to say furthermore we are definitely opposed to any alleged pay-as-you-go proposal which involves collection of all or any part of the 1942 liability in addition to current taxes."

G. E. Plants Salvage 388,300,000 Pounds Of Scrap in 1942

SCHENECTADY (AP)—General Electric plants salvaged 388,300,000 pounds of scrap during 1942, four-fifths of which was shipped to steel mills and foundries, while the remainder was used in company operations, it was announced.

Gerard Swope, president of General Electric, announced that total 1942 earnings for employees of the company were $382,039,000, compared with $257,400,000 in 1941, or an increase of 48 per cent.

The average number of employees during 1942 totaled 139,939, compared with 109,689 during 1941, and the average annual earnings per employee amounted to $2,730 in 1942, compared with $2,346 in 1941.

Early next month, general profit sharing payments totaling $2,948,000 will be distributed for the year 1942 to approximately 108,000 eligible employees, the report said. In 1941, a total of $4,985,000 was distributed to 79,800 employees.

Wool Production In 1942 Reported Largest on Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that wool production in 1942 totaled 459,073,000 pounds, or the largest on record. Production in 1941 was 456,368,000 pounds.

The crop was valued at $157,235,000, compared with $138,656,000 in 1941.

Last year's crop included 392,373,000 pounds of shorn wool and 66,700,000 pounds of pulled wool.

The average local market price of shorn wool in 1942 was 40.1 cents per pound compared with 35.5 cents in 1941. The number of sheep shorn in 1942 was estimated at 49,784,000, with the weight of wool per sheep averaging eight pounds. The previous year, 48,130,000 sheep were shorn and the average weight of wool per sheep was 8.11 pounds.

REA Systems Use More Power

WASHINGTON (AP)—Rural electric systems financed by the Rural Electrification Administration used 350,000,000 more kilowatt hours in the fiscal year 1942 than in the previous year, the Agriculture Department announced. The systems purchased a total of 1,086,221,222 kilowatt hours in the year ended last June 30.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Union Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Elliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Charlestown Five Cent Sav. Bank	Mar. 17
Brighton Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Mar. 20

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B (.80e)	5	5	5
600	Ainsworth (¼g)	7	7	7
100	Air Assoc (½g)	6¾	6¾	6¾
100	Air Inv war	1-64	1-64	1-64
400	Aire Access (¼e)	2¾	2¾	2¾
80	Ala Gt Sou (2e)	80⅝	80⅝	80⅝
20	Ala Pow $7 pf (7)	108¾	108½	108¾
350	Alum Ltd (.80a)	104	103¾	103¾
150	Alum Co Am (1g)	132½	122	132½
350	Alum Co Am pf (6)	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
90	Am Book (¾g)	31¾	31	31
100	Am Capital A	1	1	1
1800	Am Capital B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Cap pf (.15k)	19	19	19
600	Am Cen Mfg (.70e)	7¼	7⅛	7⅛
3200	Am C P&L	28	27¾	28
800	Am Cit PL&R		1⅝	1⅝
700	Am Cyan B (.80)	39⅛	39⅛	39¼
900	Am & Fgn P war	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Am Fork & Hoe (¼g)	14	14	14
1800	Am Gas & El (.160)	23⅝	23⅛	23⅝
100	Am Gas&El pf (4⅜)	101	101	101
100	A Gen (.15e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
100	Am Gen 32 pf (2)	35	35	35
50	Am Gen $2½pf(2½)	40	40	40
50	Am Hard Rub (¼g)	16½	16½	16½
750	Am Laun Mch(1½g)	23½	22½	22½
1100	Am Light&T (.120)	14⅝	14½	14⅝
25	Am Mfg (1½g)	29½	29½	29½
1900	Am Maracaibo	1⅛	⅞	1⅛
100	Am Meter (¼g)	23	23	23
1300	Am Republics (.35e)	9	8¾	9
600	Am Seal-Kap (¼e)	3⅜	3½	3⅜
4400	Am Superpow	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Am Superpow 1 pf	75¼	75¼	75¼
700	Am Superpow pf	8¼	7	7
400	Am Thread pf (¼)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
900	Am Writ Pap	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞
120	Appal EPowpf (4½)	105½	105¼	105¼
200	Ark Nat Gas	2½	2½	2½
8700	Ark Nat Gas A	2⅜	2⅜	2½
200	Ark N Gas pf (.90e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Aro Equip (.35g)	11¼	11¼	11¼
200	Art Met Wks (.60)	7¾	7½	7¾
700	Ashland Oil&R (.40)	5¼	5¼	5¼
1500	Atlantic C Fish (½e)	5	4¾	5
100	Atl Cst L Co (2½e)	32¼	32½	32¼
5900	Atlas Corp War	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
100	Atlas D Forg (1e)	6½	6½	6½
200	Atlas Ply (.30g)	18	17½	17½
800	Automat Prod (½g)	3⅜	3½	3⅜
125	Avery & S pf (1½g)	18¾	18¾	18¾
400	Babcock & Wil (1½e)	22⅞	22½	22¾
500	Baldw Loco pf (2.10)	35⅜	35¼	35⅜
5100	Baldwin Loco war	4	4	4½
200	Baldwin Rub (½)	5⅜	5⅝	5⅜
1100	Barium Stk Stl	1⅜	1½	1⅜
1000	Basic Refract (.10g)	5½	5¼	5⅜
700	Beech Aire (1e)	10	10	10
500	Bellanca Aire	4½	4¼	4¼
700	Berk & Gay Furn	¾	⅝	¾
200	Birds S Fdy (1)	8⅞	8¾	8¾
1200	Bliss (EW) (2)	14¼	13¾	14⅛
1900	Blue Ridge	2	1⅞	2
600	Blumenthal (S)	10½	10	10
10	Bohack (HC)1pf	50	50	50
400	Braz Tr L&P (hle	13⅞	13⅝	13¾
600	Breeze Corp (1½e)	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝
1500	Brewst Aero	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
500	Bridgpt Mach	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
100	Brill B	1	1	1
125	Brill pf	57¼	56½	57¼
300	Brown F&W .10e)	2½	2½	2½
100	Buckeye P L (.20g)	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
1100	Buf N&EP pf	14⅛	14⅛	14
250	Buf N&EP 5pf	87½	86¾	86¾
600	Bunk Hill & S	11⅜	11¼	11⅜
300	Burry Biscuit	1¼	1¼	1¼
600	Cal El Pow	3½	3¼	3¼
100	Callite Tung (.10g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Can Marconi (h.40e)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2300	Carrier Corp	12⅜	12	12½
600	Catalin Am (.10e)	4	3⅞	4
4200	Cen&SW Ut	¾	⅝	¾
200	Cen Hud G&E (.17g)	8¼	8⅛	8¼
30	CenNYPow pf (5)	92	91¼	91¼
300	Cen Ohio Stl (.35g)	9½	9½	9½
500	Sessna Aire (1e)	9⅛	9	9
50	Cherry-Burrell	10½	10½	10½
25	Chi Riv & Mch	6¼	6¼	6¼
150	Childs pf (5)	103¼	103¼	103¼
8400	Cities Service	8¼	7⅝	8¼
1300	Cit Svc pf	73½	71¾	73½
200	Cit Svc pf B	69¾	7	7
30	Cit Svc pf BB	66	66	66
800	City Auto Stpg (.60)	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
800	City Tract	11½	11¼	11½
200	Club Al Uten	2	2	2
100	Colonial Airl	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
2100	Colo Fuel & I war	3¼	2⅞	3⅛
400	Colum G&E pf (5)	34⅝	33½	34¼
2900	Col Ind A (.6)	1⅛	1	1
1500	Comwlth & So war	⅛	⅛	⅛
50	Comm P Svc	17½	17½	17½
300	Cons Biscuit (.40)	4½	4½	4½
400	Cons G&E Bal (3.60)	61½	61¼	61¼
700	Cons Gas Ut	3	3	3
800	Cons Stl Corp	8½	8	8¼
1200	Cont Roll & Stl (2)	14⅜	14	14¼
600	Cooper-Bess (½g	11½	11	11½
250	Copper Range ¾e	8¾	8¾	8¾
600	Cosden Petro	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2300	Creole Pet (½a)	19¾	18¾	19¼
100	Croft Brewing	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Crown C Pet	3¾	3¾	3¾
200	Crown C Int (.40e)	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
600	Crown Dr (.05g)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Crystal Oil Ref	⅝	⅝	⅝
5100	Cub Atl Sug (2½e)	13⅝	13½	13¼
200	Dayton Rub (¼g)	14¼	14¼	14¼
10	Dayton Rub A (2)	30	30	30
100	Delay Strs (.35e)	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞
500	Derby Oil	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Det Gray Ir	1¼	1¼	1¼
3500	DetMichStove(.20e)	3⅜	3	3
100	DivcoTwinTrk(¼e)	4¾	4¾	4¾
100	Dobeckmun (¼g)	9	9	9
100	Driver-Har (2.40)	27½	27½	27½
200	Durh Hos B (.10g)	4	4	4
1200	Duro-Test (.05g)	1½	1⅜	1⅜
1500	Eagle Pich Ld (.10g)	9¾	9¾	9¾
200	East Gas & F	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
150	East G&F 6 pf	29	28⅝	29
200	East G&F pr pf (4½)	53¾	53	53¾
200	East Sta Corp	½	½	½
25	East Sta pf A	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛
125	East Sta pf B	18⅛	18	18
11100	El Bond & Sh	4½	4½	4½
600	El Bond & Sh pf (6)	59¾	58	58¼
100	EIP & L 2 pf A	17¼	17	17
100	El P&L war	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Electrographic	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
25	Elgin Nat Wat (¼g)	29½	29½	29½
00	Emerson Elec (.35e)	5¾	5¾	5¾
20	Emp Dis El pf (12e)	90½	90½	90½
12	Equity Corp	⅞	⅞	⅞
300	EquityCrp$3pf(1½e)	29½	29	29
300	Esquire Inc (.35e)	3⅜	3¼	3¼
500	Fairchild Av (1e)	9	8¾	8¾
1000	Fairchild En & Air	2⅞	2¾	2⅞
500	Falstaff Brew (.60a)	8⅛	8	8
100	Fansteel Met (¼e)	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞
40	Fire As Phil (2a)	63	63	63
500	FordMotLtd(.107e)	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛
100	Found Ind Eng	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
100	Fox (P) Brew(1)	15	15	15
100	Frank Cou Dis (1e)	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
500	Fuller (GA) (2e)	13	13	13
100	Gen Firepfg (¼g)	14½	14½	14½
20	Gen Pub S pf	42	42	42
2800	Gen Share	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
10	Gen Share pf (6d)	64½	64½	64½
10	Gen Tire & Rub (6)	106½	106½	106½
50	Georg Pow $6 pf (6)	103½	103½	103½
300	Gilbert (AC)	5¾	5¾	5¾
1700	Glen Ald Coal (.40g)	14	13¾	14
50	GodchauxSug A (2g)	32	32	32
500	Goldfield Con	½	5-32	⅛
300	Gray Mfg	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
100	Gt Atl&P pr 7(1¾g)	70	70	70
75	Gt A&P 1pf (7)	132½	131	131
610	Gt Nor Pap (.40g)	34½	34	34
100	Greer Hd A D (1e)	8	8	8
1300	Gulf Oil (1)	43⅞	43	43¼
50	Hammer Pap (¼g)	20	20	20
100	Hat Cor Am B(¼g)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜
100	Hern D Strs	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
600	Hoe A Mfg (¼g)	6¼	6	6⅛
200	Hewitt Rub (¼g)	12½	12⅜	12½
100	Heyden Chem (¾g)	84½	83	83½
200	Hoe (R) & Co A	19¾	19½	19½
100	Ho lC Gold (h.65)	8¼	8¼	8¼
300	Holophane (.45g)	18	17	17
25	Horn & Hard (1.30)	24¾	24¾	24¾
50	Hubbell (H) (1.60)	17	17	17
500	Humble Oil (¾g)	67½	67½	67½
500	Huyler's	⅞	⅞	⅞
100	Hygrade Fd (.30e)	4½	4½	4½
400	Ill Iowa Pow	2⅛	2	2⅛
1700	Ill Iowa Pow div ct	6	5½	5¾
100	Ill Iowa Pow pf (5¾k)	31½	31½	31½
100	Ill Zinc (¼g)	12½	12½	12⅜
100	Imp Tb Brit (.392g)	19¼	19¼	19¼
225	Indus Finan pf	18	18	18
50	Ins Co N Am (2½)	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
400	Int Hyd-El pf	5	5	5
500	Int Indust	2¼	2¼	2¼
800	Int Petrol (hl)	15⅜	15½	15⅜
200	Int Prod (¾e)	7½	7½	7½
2000	Int Util B	⅛	⅛	⅛
100	Int Util pf	12½	12½	12½
300	Ital Superpow A	⅛	⅛	⅛
2500	Jacobs (FL)	4	3¾	4
200	Jeannette Ia	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
300	Kennedy's (.40g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
1500	Kingston Prod (.10)	3	2⅞	3

Quotations to 2:55

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	2:55
20	Koppers Co pf (6)	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
40	Lack RR NJ	29	29	29
500	Lake Shore M (h.80)	12⅜	12½	12½
400	Lackey Fdr&M(.10e)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Lane-Wells (1¼g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Le Tourneau Nj (1)	29	29	29
2300	Lehigh C&N (.65e)	6⅝	6¼	6½
100	Lit Bros	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
50	Locke Stl Ch (1.20a)	14¾	14⅝	14⅝
1000	Lone Star Gas (.60e)	7⅜	7¼	7¼
125	Long Is Lt pf B	25¾	25¼	25¼
100	Loudon Pack	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
5900	Louis L & E (.10g)	6¾	6½	6¾
300	Manati Sug war	⅛	⅛	⅛
400	McCord Rad B	2⅜	2¼	2¼
50	Mercast Strs (2½e)	23	23	23
1500	Merritt-C & S	7¼	7	7
1000	Mich Bumper	¾	¾	¾
100	Michigan Sug	⅞	⅞	⅞
600	MidWestCorp (.35e)	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
50	Midl Oil cv pf (7¼k)	8	8	8
100	MidlSti n-cum (2)	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞
150	Midvale (½g)	29½	29	29
800	Mid-West Abr	2⅜	2¼	2¼
200	Midwest Oil (.90)	8½	8½	8½
275	Minn Min & M (.30g)	58½	56½	56½
300	Missouri PSvc(.40e)	6½	6½	6½
2100	Molybdenum (½g)	8¼	8¼	8¼
200	Monarch MT (¾g)	19½	19¼	19¼
1600	Monogram P	2⅛	2	2
100	Mont-Ddx (.10g)	6	6	6
500	Mt City Cop (.15g)	2¼	2¼	2¼
100	Mur O Mfg (.30g)	11	11	11
300	Nat Bellas Hess	⅝	⅝	⅝
200	Nat City Lines	17½	17	17
800	Nat Fuel G (1)	10¼	9⅞	10
600	Nat P&L pf (6)	94½	93½	93½
700	Nat Tun & Mines	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
300	Nat Un RAad	2¾	2¾	2¾
25	New Eng P Ass	3½	3½	3½
225	NEPA 6% pf (1k)	39	39¾	39¾
30	NE T&T (1½g)	96½	96½	96½
200	NH Clock	3¼	3¼	3¼
100	New Idea Inc (.60)	15	15	15
1100	NJ Zinc (½g)	65½	64	64

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
100	NMex & Ariz Ld	2	2	2
30	NY P&L 7 pf (7)	108	107½	108
100	NYS&E&G pf (5.10)	106	106	106
170	NY Wat Svc pf	52½	50½	51¼
1000	Niag Hud Pow	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜
100	Niag Hud 1 pf	89¼	89	89¼
8800	NiagHud A war	1-32	1-64	1-64
100	Niag Sh Md B (.15e)	4½	4½	4½
1100	Niles-Bem-P (½g)	10¾	10½	10⅝
1600	Nor Am Lt & Pow	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	Nor Am L & P pf	85½	85½	85½
600	Nor Sta Pw A	6⅜	5⅞	6
100	Novadel-Ag (2)	21	21	21
900	Ogden Corp	3¼	3⅛	3⅛
10	Ohio Ed pf (6)	93½	93½	93½
400	Pac G&E 6 pf (1½)	31⅞	31¾	31⅞
1000	Pac G&E 5½a pf	29⅝	29	29
10	Pac Lig pf (6)	106	106	106
20	Pac P&L 7% pf (1)	82	82	82
2200	Pantepec Oil Ven	5	5	5
500	Prkrsbrg R&R (¼g)	14½	14	14½
8400	Pennroad (¼e)	4⅛	4¼	4⅛
200	Pa Cent Airl	10⅞	10½	10½
10	Pa P&L $6 pf (6)	84	84	84
60	Pa P&L $7 pf (7)	89	88½	89
25	Pepperell (10)	110	110	110
100	Pharis T&R (.30e)	4½	4½	4½
100	Phila Co (¼g)	7¼	7¼	7¼
200	Phillips Pkg (½e)	6	6	6
1000	Phoenix Sec	14½	14½	14¼
200	Phoen Sec pf (3)	48	47½	48
100	Pierce Gov (.90e)	9¼	9¼	9¼
2800	Pioneer Gold	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
20	Pitt&Lake E (5½e)	57½	57½	57½
300	Pitts Metallu (¼g)	13	12⅞	12⅞
100	Pleas V Wine (.30e)	3	3	3
100	Plough Inc (.60)	12	12	12
900	Polaris Mng (.03e)	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Premier Gld (h.06)	⅜	⅜	⅜
100	Pressed Met	4¾	4¾	4¾
2200	Prod Corp	⅛	⅛	⅛
25	PugSP&Lspf(3¾k)	106¾	106¾	106¾
6300	RKO opt war	⅜	⅜	⅜
525	Rwy & Lgt Sec (.15g)	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
100	Raym Conc (1a)	14⅞	14¾	14¾
10	Raym Conc pf (3)	50½	50½	50½
100	Raytheon Mfg	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Red Bank Oil	⅝	⅝	⅝
1000	Reiter-Fost	1¼	1¼	1¼
1000	Republic Avia (¼g)	4¼	4	4¼
100	Rice Stix D Gds (½g)	9¼	9¼	9¼
100	Rio Grande Val G vtc	¼	¼	¼
40	Roch G&E pf D (6)	96	96	95
100	Rome Cable (.80)	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞
1000	Ropsevelt Fd (1¼e)	4	3⅞	3⅞
100	Royal Type (4)	53¼	53¼	53¼
600	Ryan Aero (.55e)	5¼	5	5
200	Ryerson & Haynes	12	12	12
1200	St Regis Pap	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞
200	St L Dome Oil	4¼	4¼	4¼
2000	Schulte (DA)	12	12	12
300	Scovill Mfg (½g)	29¼	29	29¼
20	ScranISBW pf	49⅝	49⅝	49⅝
400	Segal Lock&H	⅜	⅜	⅜
300	Seiberling Rub (½g)	6⅞	6½	6¾
11	Selby Shoe (1.27e)	14	14	14
100	Sel Ind pr (5½)	57	57	57
2	Seton Leather (.60e)	6	5⅞	6
800	Shat-Denn (½g)	3½	3⅜	3½
700	Solar Aire (.20e)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
15	Sonotone (.50g)	3¼	3⅛	3¼
100	Soss Mfg	3	3	3
400	So Coast	3½	3½	3½
100	So C Ed B pf (1½)	30¾	30¾	30¾
300	So Col Pow A	6	6	6
600	Southl Royal (.10g)	7¾	7¾	7¾
150	Stand C&S pf (1.60)	14⅜	14¼	14⅜
100	St Oil Ky (1)	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
25	St Oil Ohio pf (5)	111½	111½	111½
1100	St Pow&Lt	26	26½	26½
50	St Pow L pf	26	26½	26½
900	Stand Stl-Lead	7-32	7-32	7-32
100	Stand Tube B (.10g)	1¾	1¾	1¾
500	Starrett Corp vtc	¾	¾	¾
100	Sterchi Br Strs (.30g)	4¼	4¼	4
200	Sterl Al Prod (.90e)	8¼	8¼	8¼
100	Sterl Brew (.30e)	2½	2½	2½
600	Stinnes (H)	¼	¼	¼
2000	Sullivan Mach	16¼	16	16
2000	Sunray Oil (.10e)	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
100	Swan-Finch Oil	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
100	Tampa El (.40g)	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
200	Tchnicolor	9¼	9¼	9¼
40	Texas P & L pf (7)	103	103	103
400	Texon Oil&L (.10g)	5	4⅞	5
100	Tilo rof (.10g)	5½	5½	5½
400	Tob Prod Exp	3	3	3
2100	Trans-Lux	2⅜	2¼	2¼
200	Transweet Oil (.30e)	8½	8½	8½
900	Tri-Cont war	⅜	⅛	⅛
100	Tubize Chat	6¾	6⅝	6⅝
300	Tubize Chat A (1g)	47⅜	47	47
200	Tung-SolLp (.20e)	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
100	Tung Sol L pf (.80)	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜
1100	Udylite Corp (.20e)	2½	2⅜	2⅜
100	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	1¼	1¼	1¼
200	Unexcelled Mfg (½)	3½	3½	3½
200	Union G Can	6¼	6¼	6¼
1100	Unit Aire Pr (1a)	9⅛	9½	9⅜
1000	Unit Cig-Wh Strs	¾	¾	¾
5000	Unit Corp war	3-32	3-32	3-32
200	Unit Gas	1⅜	1¼	1⅜
100	Unit Gas pf (2¾k)	119½	119½	119½
1400	Unit Gas war	7-32	7-32	7-32
3100	Unit Lt & Pow A	⅜	⅜	⅜
200	Unit Lt & Pow B	½	½	½
1200	Unit Lt & P pf	27	26¾	27
75	Unit Shoe M (21½a)	67	66⅜	66½
56	Unit Sh M pf (1½)	45¾	45¾	45¾
275	US & I Sec pf (5e)	69¼	69	69
100	U S Foil B	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝
50	U S Graphite	8	8	8
200	US Radiator	2½	2½	2½
400	US Rub Recl	2	2	2
1300	United Stores	¼	¼	¼
2300	Unit Wall Pap (1.0e)	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛
1700	Univ Corp vtc	15⅜	15	15⅛
100	Univ Cooler B	1¼	1¼	1¼
300	Utah-Idaho Sug	2¼	2¼	2¼
175	Utah P & L pf (3½k)	55	54¼	54½
500	Utility Equit	⅞	⅞	⅞
75	Util Equit pr (2½e)	59	59	59
400	Valspar Corp	1½	1⅜	1⅜
25	Valspar pf (2¼e)	25¼	25¼	25¼
100	Venezuel Pet	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
200	Wacp Aircraft (.30e)	5¼	5	5
100	Way Knit M (1¾e)	12¼	12¼	12¼
600	Wentwth Mfg	3¾	3¾	3¾
50	West Tab&Sta (1½e)	16½	16½	16½
100	Wms Oil-O-Mat	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
1200	Wright Harg (h.40)	3	3	3

N. Y. Curb Bonds

Quotations to 2:40 p. m.

Domestic Bonds

Sales in $1000s		High	Low	2:40
21	Am P & L 6s 2016	100¾	100⅜	100⅜
1	Ark P & L 5s 56	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
40	As Elec 4½s 53	87½	86¾	87
54	As G & E 5s 50	19⅜	18¼	18¾
20	As G & E 5½s 77	19½	19⅛	18¾
48	As G & E 5s 68	19⅜	18	18
4	As G & E 4½s 48	19	18	18
29	As G & E 4½s 49	19⅜	18½	18⅝
3	Atlan Gas Lt 4½s 55	108	108	108
19	Baldw L 6s 50	114	112½	112½
1	Birm El 4½s 68	104¾	104¾

Bruins' Cup Line-Up Faces Leafs Tonight

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With one or two exceptions, the Boston Bruins will face off against Toronto at the Garden tonight with the team they hope will carry them through to the Stanley Cup finals, if not to the battered old trophy itself.

The signing of the three Providence forwards yesterday, plus the sending of young Johnny Schmidt to the Reds on loan, brings the Bruins' roster to the minimum limit of 14. This will be the play-off squad, with the possible addition of Jake Shewchuk and Buzz Boll. Shewchuk has joined the Canadian Army but may be granted a short furlough before going on active duty, while the Buzzer has hopes his knee will be right by play-off time. Sadly enough, Murph Chamberlain appears through for the season.

Paid Heavily

The Bruins' management is relying heavily on minor leaguers—Ab De Marco, Norm Calladine, and Oscar Aubuchon—to come through, judging from the amount of money that was laid on the line. Although Boss Art Ross would not disclose just how much he paid, he closed his eyes and shook his head every time the subject came up. It is known that Providence asked $15,000 for De Marco earlier in the season, turning down a $7,500 return offer. Generally it is thought that the Bruins paid somewhere around $20,000 for the trio, a sum that never would have even been mentioned in normal times.

The former Reds' debuts as Bruins will bear close scrutiny tonight, for it is hoped they will provide an additional scoring punch. The Bruins themselves believe they have the best defense in the league, not even excepting Detroit, and are counting on the newcomers being able to fill opposing nets with rubber.

It may take a game or two for the trio to find themselves, for it is still a big jump from the minor league to the major, even with the latter's having slipped this season. The trio comes here, however, with excellent scoring records in the American loop, De Marco and Aubuchon having stood among the first 10 point-makers. The former had 27 goals and 29 assists for 66 points, and the latter 29 goals and 35 assists for 64 points. Calladine's total was 16-32—48.

Makes Debut

Of the three Calladine is the only one who has never played in the National League. A native of Peterboro, Ont., he played one season with Philadelphia and three with Providence. De Marco, from North Bay, Ont., had brief flings with Chicago and Toronto in his five years as a pro, while Aubuchon, of St. Hyacinthe, Que., played several games for Montreal five years ago and has since been with Cleveland, Pittsburgh, and Providence.

Like the Bruins, Toronto will also present three players who at one time or another sported Providence regimentals in Jack Forsey, Buck Jones, and Bucko McDonald. In addition the Leafs have a newcomer in brash young Ted Kennedy from the Port Colborne Senior team and hence a townmate of Don Gallinger. They are minus Sweeney Schriner, however, due to injury. Toronto will also present another newcomer to Boston in Jackie Hamilton, who was signed but who did not play on the occasion of Toronto's last visit here.

Over the Blue Line

De Marco will wear Bobby Bauer's jersey, No. 17; Calladine will wear Gordie Bruce's, No. 20; and Aubuchon will sport Milt Schmidt's, No. 15 . . . The three arrived yesterday afternoon, too late for a 1-1:30 practice session arranged particularly for their benefit . . . Their sale to Bruins came as a complete surprise to them . . . Leafs arrived at 9:30 p. m., last night . . . Their last two starts resulted in 2-2 and 5-5 ties with Canadiens and Rangers respectively . . . Ross will probably start the Providence boys as a line, but do not be surprised if he tries De Marco with Cowley . . . A Bruins' victory tonight will clinch at least a tie for second place . . . Only Chicago could tie them, and that by winning its four remaining games . . . Busher Jackson goes back to defense to pair with Johnny Crawford again . . . Ross has made worse bargains than when he picked up the versatile Busher last season.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Detroit	23	12	11	57	157	110
Boston	23	17	7	53	175	162
Toronto	20	18	8	48	184	148
Chicago	17	16	13	47	159	157
Montreal	18	19	9	45	161	174
NewYork	10	29	8	28	146	231

Cutting a Figure —By Pap'

Gretchen MERRILL
THE BOSTON GLAMOR GIRL IS ONE OF THE TOP FIGURE SKATERS OF THE COUNTRY
IT KEEPS ME IN TRIM DURING THE OFF SEASON
GRETCHEN MIGHT WELL HAVE BEEN A CONTENDER FOR TENNIS HONORS HAD SHE CONCENTRATED ON THAT SPORT
SHE WON THE NOVICE CHAMPIONSHIP IN 1939 AND THEN CAPTURED THE NATIONAL JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP LATER THE SAME YEAR AT THE AGE OF 12
PAP

Gretchen Merrill of The Skating Club of Boston is the new senior women's figure skating champion. For the past two years the lovely 17-year-old Boston glamor girl had been chasing Jane Vaughn (Sullivan) and each time Jane came out on top and Gretchen had to be satisfied with the runner-up position, until this last week end in New York.

The pretty blonde girl from Chestnut Hill, Boston, is a tireless worker. When she isn't on the ice—and that's from two to four hours a day for pre-meet training—she's doing synthetic skating in her stocking feet in the game room of her home.

Gretchen first sky-rocketed to fame when she won the national novice championship in 1939. She was only 12 years old at the time. Later the same year she won the national junior championship, and the following year entered the seniors and finished fourth. The free-skating, that branch of figure skating which gives a contestant the use of her artistry and skill, is Gretchen's forte for it gives full play to her imagination in the figures she cuts on the ice. In the required school figures, she is a perfectionist.

Golfing Conditions Same As Those of World War I

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Wars and weather seem to have a sort of kinship. This winter, for example, has been almost an exact counterpart of 1917-'18. That winter came early and stayed late. From late November, until past the middle of March, golf, was out nearly a hundred per cent. There was one teasing interlude in February, a few days later than that which took in Washington's Birthday this year; but almost before you could say "Jack Robinson," Jack Frost resumed his icy reign. Therefore, as late as March 16th, 1918, we find:

"Restlessness prevails in the ranks of the northern golfers. They do not recall another period of such protracted absence from the links as has been the case since last fall, and they are disturbed over the way in which the cold weather holds on, for it means that after a winter of total golfing abstinence, the spring season is going to start unusually late. There are from two to three feet of frost still in the ground on some of the local curses, and last night's cold again stiffened the surface."

Daylight Saving

More followed about the probable effects of the late start; then came another paragraph bearing further testimony to the quarter-century war analogy:

"Several of the clubs which were closed for the winter have been re-opened lately, among them Wollaston and Winchester. Hitherto, Wollaston has been kept open winters, with all the usual clubhouse facilities for those dyed-in-the-wools who were willing to play under winter conditions. This winter Wollaston closed, in line with the request of the nation's fuel administrator that golf and country clubs save fuel."

Another link in the 25-year chain of similarities is that it was in March of 1918 that the Massachusetts Legislature passed the daylight saving bill, to the great satisfaction of golfers.

As a note of encouragement to the golfers, it may be stated that following the gloomy picture presented on March 16th of 1925, there ensued such a rapid change that within a few days a majority of the Greater Boston courses were almost entirely free of snow and beginning to dry out rapidly.

Thrift Stamps

Twenty-five years ago there was some controversy over whether clubs should be permitted to give thrift stamps or bonds as prizes, in violation of the amateur rules. The Western Golf Association directors settled that point by voting unanimously to allow it to be done in their district. Their example became general.

President W. O. Blaney of the Massachusetts Golf Association, is up against a complex condition, today, in the gasoline and rubber situation, but in a message to the member clubs he has expressed the sentiment that most clubs can and should continue to operate, and has expressed the conviction that golf will survive, irrespective of conditions, even though its operations may be restricted. He stresses the essentiality of continued support of the clubs by the individual players, so that clubs and courses may be maintained and be in shape for the better times ahead. He also is assembling data from the various clubs whereby it is hoped to analyze the returns and possibly derive information on maintenance expenditures which will be of value to the clubs in general.

The M. G. A. President is of the opinion that two, three and four-day tournaments should be abandoned for this season, but that single-day tournaments are justifiable. He is all in favor of continuance of club week-end sweepstakes, with prizes entirely in war bonds and stamps, the total based upon a percentage of the entrance fees, so that there will be no loss to the clubs.

Sports Around the Hub

Eastern League Antics

The Eastern Amateur League continues to contribute choice tidbits to hockey history. Latest antics concern the play-offs, which have already begun — with the regular season not yet completed. On Sunday afternoon Baltimore Coast Guard and New York Rovers met in New York in the opening post-season game, only to hurry down to Baltimore at night to play a regular-season game that started at 10 p. m. The past two days Philadelphia Falcons have been here playing the Olympics in play-off games, but it now appears the Falcons have two more league games to play, and must sandwich them in during the play-offs. It's wonderful.

* * *

Last night at the Garden the Falcons beat the Olympics 3-1, even though outplayed. As near as we can figure it out, the Philadelphia club, Boston, and Coast Guard are tied for the lead in the play-offs with one victory each, but maybe Coast Guard is leading because it hasn't lost a game. Or maybe we shouldn't try to figure it at all.

* * *

And now come some schedule changes. The Olympics were supposed to go to Baltimore tomorrow night, but Baltimore is coming here Saturday night instead. Rovers will be here Friday, and the 'Pics will go to New York Sunday. Next week more changes call for Coast Guard to be here Thursday and Rovers Friday. If there are any more they let us know about, we'll pass the information along.

* * *

Now that the women's U. S. figure skating championships have been decided, Mrs. Guy Owen (Maribel Y. Vinson) of local fame can take a bow. Two of her pupils came through at Madison Square Garden over the week end. Gretchen Merrill, the 17-year-old Boston girl, triumphed in the women's senior singles in her third try for the crown, thanks to the expert coaching of Mrs. Owen. C. Austin Hoit, men's novice champ, was the other pupil to win.

* * *

When they meet at the Boston Garden tomorrow night in the third game of their annual series, Harvard and Yale will be taking part in their first hockey play-off since 1938. The Crimson six defeated the Elis 4-1 at New Haven, Feb. 27, to gain its first triumph over the Blue since 1939. Yale, however, made a strong comeback last Saturday night at the Garden to win 4-2 and necessitate a third contest. Five years ago Harvard won at New Haven 5-4 and then was defeated at Boston 3-2. The play-off that year was held in New Haven, and Yale won the odd game 2-1. Harvard had been defeated only by the Eastern League champions, Dartmouth, previous to last Saturday night's contest.

* * *

Briefs . . . First meeting of B. U.'s varsity baseball candidates was to take place with Russ Peterson, new coach, in the gym this afternoon . . . Dartmouth will represent New England in the N. C. A. A. basketball tournament which starts at New York on March 24. . . . H. Sherman Howes and Harold Kaese, both of the Union Boat Club, will play the finals of the Middlesex Bowl squash racquets tournament Thursday . . . Joe Cronin will speak at the first report meeting of the Greater Lynn Red Cross War Fund drive . . . B. C.'s Mickey Connolly, grid star, was given a farewell party last night, prior to his leaving on Wednesday for Naval flight training . . . Northeastern sends its undefeated dual meet track team to Orono Saturday to run against the University of Maine . . . Wally Stone, who played left wing on both lines of B. U.'s team this year, is the first sophomore in the history of his college to be elected captain of a hockey six.

Foxx Definitely Through He Tells A Maine Reporter

LEWISTON, Maine (AP)—Jimmie Foxx, one of baseball's biggest stars for over a decade, said here that he is definitely through with baseball.

Foxx, property of the Chicago Cubs and a salesman for a New York oil company during the winter months, was asked by a reporter: "Have you definitely quit baseball?"

The former Red Sox and Athletics first baseman replied emphatically: "Yes, definitely."

He indicated last week that he might give up the game, noting that:

"Baseball might not even start this season let alone finish it. I'm about at the end, anyhow, and I'd better stop while I have a good job. I want to get out of baseball before I have another bad season, like 1942."

Coaches Do Not Meet

NEW YORK (AP)—Ed Kelleher, Fordham University coach and President of the National Basketball Coaches Association, announced that this organization will not hold its annual meeting this year because of transportation difficulties. Instead, the board of directors will meet here March 29-30 in connection with the National Invitation and National Collegiate A. A. tournaments.

Penn State's Second

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Penn State's gymnastic team annexed its second straight Eastern Intercollegiate championship by defeating Temple, 12 to 6.

It was the eighth consecutive victory for the undefeated Nittany Lions, their fourth this season.

Working Out at Sarasota

Associated Press

Paul Derringer (left) and Johnny Cooney

Derringer, veteran pitcher now with the Chicago Cubs, and Cooney, former Brave now with the Dodgers, do some preliminary limbering up at Sarasota before reporting to their respective training camps in the North. You might call the above procedure rowing on dry land.

Cronin Inspects Tufts; Quinn Will Visit Choate

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

With the beginning of spring training less than two weeks away, there is a noticeable stepping up of tempo at both Braves Field and Fenway Park. Manager Joe Cronin of the Red Sox was to make a final check on the dirt floor of the Tufts indoor cage with coaches Tom Daly and Frank Shellenback and groundkeeper Roland Robinson this afternoon, and President Bob Quinn of the Braves is contemplating a trip to the Choate School campus in Wallingford, Conn., the first of next week.

The front office boss of the Braves adds hastily, however, that his journey to Wallingford is in no way connected with the Choate School athletic plant.

Conditions Ideal

"I have already inspected the Choate indoor cage and other facilities, and they are perfect—beyond improving upon," is the way Bob told the story this afternoon. "The cage will not need to be touched by our groundkeepers before we begin working out.

"However, the Chamber of Commerce at Wallingford has invited me to make a trip down there, so I shall do it early next week," concluded Bob.

It may be that the town fathers of Wallingford would like to plan some sort of welcome for the Braves and the newspapermen who will accompany them to training—perhaps a banquet. But, knowing Bob Quinn, it is a good guess that the Braves will sneak in and out of Wallingford with as little excitement as possible. Bob's understandable attitude always has been: "We go to training camp to get the ball club in shape, not to play in the banquet league."

Stengel Coming

Manager Casey Stengel of the Braves is either en route east from his California home at this writing or will be very shortly. Bob Quinn suggested that he come to Boston a few days in advance of the March 22 reporting date for the pitchers and catchers, which means that "Old Case" should put in an appearance some time between the 15th and 20th. Bob predicts that Casey will be very satisfied with the arrangement at Choate School.

The Braves' contract situation, apparently, has hit a snag. The California boys have been slow signing. Perhaps they are delaying with the intention of getting in shape in their own backyards, instead of making the trip to Wallingford. Or perhaps they—Max West, Nanny Fernandez, Jim Tobin and Ernie Lombardi—are looking for spots in the armed service. The Braves hope it is the former.

Lake Happy

It became known today that half a dozen accredited members of the Red Sox are still unsigned. One of them, however, is Eddie Lake, rookie shortstop, who wires that the terms are satisfactory. Others are Yank Terry, Oscar Judd, Bobby Doerr, and catchers Herb Bremer and Roy Partee.

The status of Lefty Judd, the sort of pitcher who can work in or out of the bull pen, must have Cronin a little concerned. The hurler has not been heard from, and as he is in an essential war industry in his native Canada, he may have difficulty breaking away to play ball.

The manpower situation being what it is in the big leagues, the loss of Judd would be an untimely one for the Red Sox. Along with pitching, the Canadian can pinch hit on occasions and, in an emergency, could go to the outfield. In fact, Judd deserves to be rated as one of the best hitting pitchers in or out of the majors.

Greg Rice Sets Another Record In 61st Victory

WASHINGTON, March 9 (AP)—Greg Rice, a barrel-chested little fellow who finishes a distance race stronger than he starts, tucked away another world mark today.

Rice covered two and a half miles in 11 minutes, 23.3 seconds last night in the feature event of the 10th annual Catholic University track meet—bettering his own record for the distance by 9.3 seconds.

The former Notre Dame star, winning his 61st consecutive event, took the lead at the start and never was threatened. Dave Williams of Georgetown edged out Lieut. Joe McCluskey of the Navy, the veteran ex-Fordham flash, for the second spot.

Bill Vessie of Columbia, the I. C. 4-A. high jump champion, came through as expected in his specialty, scaling the bar at 6ft. 7in., just a fraction under the mark he set at the Madison Square Garden classic in New York last Saturday.

Fordham won the team competition with 13 points, Villanova was second with 12. Pennsylvania third with eight, and Columbia and Penn State each registered five.

Ortiz to Brooks

NEW YORK (AP)—The Brooklyn Dodgers announced that they have claimed outfielder Roberto Ortiz from the Philadelphia Phils.

Ortiz was with Chattanooga in the Southern Association last year and previously had played for the Washington Senators.

Branch Rickey, President of the Dodgers, also announced he had signed pitcher Fred Fitzsimmons to a player contract, but that he would also continue with his coaching duties.

Eastern Swimming League

	Won	Lost	P.C.	Points For	Points Agst
Yale	6	0	1.000	290	155
Princeton	6	1	.857	348	177
Dartmouth	4	3	.571	295½	230½
Navy	4	3	.571	285½	238½
Harvard	3	3	.500	220	221
Army	2	5	.285	206	219
Columbia	1	6	.167	179	289
Pennsylvania	0	6	.000	120	329

Cowley Is Near Record Made By Cooney Weiland

By the Associated Press

Bill Cowley, veteran Boston center, has three games left in which to tie or break two National Hockey League scoring records.

Cowley, who regained the individual scoring leadership from Chicago's Doug Bentley during the past week, needs only six points to tie the mark of 73 established by another Bruin, Ralph (Cooney) Weiland, during the 1929-30 campaign. He needs to assist in three more plays to equal the 45 he set up in 1940-41.

Bruins New Line

When Boston takes the ice against the Toronto Maple Leafs in the circuit's lone contest of the evening tonight it will dress an entire new line. The Bruins purchased Center Ab De Marco and Wingers Oscar Aubuchon and Norm Calladine from the Providence American League Reds for an unannounced sum yesterday. De Marco cavorted for a brief time in Toronto spangles this season.

The trio is replacing Buzz Boll, Murph Chamberlain, and Jack Shewchuck. Shewchuck has been inducted into the Canadian Army while Boll and Chamberlain are on the sidelines because of injuries. Busher Jackson will shift from his wing berth to the defense post vacated by Shewchuck.

Doug Bentley has company in the person of his brother and teammate, Max, for second-place honors in the point-getting business, Thirty of Doug's 65 points are goals and he leads all other skaters in this specialty. Max trails Cowley in assists with 40.

25-Goal Scorers

In addition to Doug Bentley, six other players have 25 or more goals. They are Red Hamill of Chicago, who has 27; Lorne Carr of Toronto with 26; and Max Bentley, Cowley, Boll, and Joe Benoit of Montreal, who have 25 each.

Jimmy Orlando of the pace-setting Detroit Red Wings continued to set the pace in the penalty parade with 69 minutes in majors and minors in addition to two 10-minute misconducts and a match penalty.

The leaders:

Player and Club	G	A	Pts
Cowley, Boston	25	42	67
D. Bentley, Chicago	30	35	65
M. Bentley Chicago	25	40	65
Carr, Toronto	26	30	56
Patrick, New York	20	36	56
Taylor, Toronto	17	38	55
Hextall, New York	24	29	53
Boll, Boston	25	27	52
Blake, Montreal	21	31	52
Howe, Detroit	19	32	51

All-Time Mark For Scoring Set By Wally Kilrea

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 9 (AP)—The new king of hockey scoring, Wally Kilrea of the pace-setting American League Hershey Bears, had 93 points to his credit today and another week of play in which to add to his total.

Adding four goals and five assists last week to his American League record count, Kilrea eclipsed the previous all-time all-league scoring record of 89 set five years ago by Oscar Hansen of the American Association Minneapolis club.

Bill Summerhill of Buffalo also accounted for a new American League record by hoisting his total score of goals to 40, breaking not only the mark of 37 set last year by Lou Trudel, then of Washington, now with Cleveland, but also the new record of 39 goals chalked up last week by Harry Frost of Hershey.

Roger Jenkins of Hershey added six more minutes to his stretch in the penalty box, making a total of 76.

The leading scorers:

Player and Club	G	A	Pts
Kilrea, Hershey	28	65	93
Brown, Indianapolis	30	48	78
Cunningham, Cleveland	32	46	78
Frost, Hershey	39	37	76
Mann, Pittsburgh	28	44	72
Hergert, Hershey	27	43	70
De Marco, Providence	27	29	66
Summerhill, Buffalo	40	25	65
Aubuchein, Providence	29	35	64
Jamieson, Washington	19	44	63
Locking, Cleveland	25	38	63

Phils, Brooks Trade

PHILADELPHIA, March 9 (AP)—The Phillies in their first "big deal" under the new regime of Bill Cox and Bucky Harris today traded Infielder Al Glossop and Outfielder Lloyd Waner to the Brooklyn Dodgers for First Baseman Ellsworth (Babe) Dahlgren.

Hockey Tourney Off

TOLEDO, Ohio (AP)—The National A. A. U. hockey tournament, scheduled in Toledo this week end, was cancelled because of lack of sufficient entries tournament manager Emery Gilbert announced.

Pentagonal Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts.	Gls F	Gls A
Dartmouth	7	0	1	15	40	24
Harvard	5	2	1	11	42	23
Yale	5	3	0	10	36	22
Army	1	7	0	2	23	47
Princeton	1	7	0	2	12	37

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	O	O	N		J		I	R	O	N		
U		G	I	R	A	L	D	A		E		
S	O	A	P		F		A	N	N	A		
H	A	M		O	F	F		D	O	T		
	K		I	T	A	L	Y		K			
P	L	A	N	T		A	E	S	O	N		
	A		K	E	A	T	S		M			
O	N	E		R	U	S		P	I	T		
I	D	L	E		T		B	U	S	H		
L		B	E	D	R	O	O	M		U		
S	E	A	L		Y		B	A	R	D		

European Local Classified

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Small Hotels and Pensions in Great Britain, Eire and Northern Ireland

ENGLAND

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) — BURNBRAE — Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

LONDON — BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL, South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25 — QUIET, COMFORTABLE, extensive grounds — CENTRAL HEATING, RUNNING WATER IN BEDROOMS — Moderate Terms — Tel. Liv. 2585

LONDON — PEMBROKE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W. 2 (close to Christian Science church): passenger lifts and every modern convenience, free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

Weston-Super-Mare — *Somerset*

Welbeck Private Hotel

Marine Parade — Midway between Madeira Cove and Winter Gardens. — Central Heating, Hot and Cold Water and Reading Lamps in all Bedrooms. — Special Winter Terms — Garages near — E. Stray, Proprietress — Phone 958

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MOFFITT BROTHERS LTD. — *General Drapers* — COSTUMIERS — FURRIERS — SILK MERCERS — HOUSEHOLD LINENS — 8-10-12, Church St., Accrington Tel. 2568 — Also at 39-41, Scotland Rd., Nelson

BLACKBURN

You Always Buy Better at SELLERS the food SELLERS

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MISS F. L. SPRING — *Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery* — FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY — 9 QUEEN STREET, BLACKPOOL — PHONE 3114

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Silver Ware — Nothing is more suitable for a Wedding Gift than beautiful Silver. — *Our Showrooms are filled with a choice selection.* — PRESTON's Ltd. — BOLTON

John Read — BOOKS and STATIONERY — 11 NEWPORT ST. BOLTON — BRANCH WINTERBURNS LTD

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Quality—Freshness—Purity Purchase Your — Groceries and Provisions from — ARTHUR RHODES Ltd. — 14 RAWSON PLACE — Telephone 8750-1 — Also at Morecambe — Deliveries throughout the West-Riding

SKELTON'S — *A Name Distinguished in* MEN'S WEAR OF QUALITY — GLOVES HOSIERY NECKWEAR SHIRTS PYJAMAS ETC. — 64 MARKET STREET (Opposite Town Hall) — 13 MANNINGHAM LANE (2 Doors from Regent Cinema) — Telephone 7239

ELECTRICITY — *We will gladly give estimates for All Classes of Electrical* INSTALLATIONS — Industrial Work and Private Houses — POWER—HEATING—LIGHTING—REFRIGERATION — Southern & Redfern Ltd. — WOODHEAD ROAD — Phone 10444

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Classified advertisements are accepted for publication in any ONE edition of The Christian Science Monitor or in ALL three editions. The ATLANTIC edition circulates in the New England and Atlantic Seaboard States of U. S. A., Canada, West Indies, Central and South America, Great Britain, Ireland, Continental Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia and New Zealand. CENTRAL edition in the Central States of U. S. A. PACIFIC edition in the Pacific Coast and Mountain States of U. S. A., Alaska, Hawaii and Mexico.

Rates Per Agate Line Per Day — For Help Wanted, Real Estate and other headings except Situations Wanted

	One Edition	All Editions
1 or 2 times	35c	70c
3 times within 7 consecutive days	30c	60c
3 times each week for 4 consecutive weeks	25c	50c
6 consecutive days	25c	50c

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MINIMUM SPACE ACCEPTABLE — All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line.

For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

ENGLAND

BRADFORD (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Guiseley 272 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Brown Muff's of BRADFORD — *Yorkshire's Famous Store* — Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting — Phone 2390 (Fourteen Lines)

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Over 82 Years of Service Satisfaction and Good Value — DENSONS — *Fashions and Furnishings* — CHESTER and DENBIGH

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For Quality at Reasonable Charges Try — IRONGATE STORES LTD. — GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS — 39 IRONGATE Tel. Nos. 44231—44232

HARROGATE

TEL. 3027 (3 lines) — James St. — NEWBY'S — (Geo. Newby & Co., Ltd.) — FISH, GAME and POULTRY — *Finest Qualities, Reasonable Prices*

SHETLAND INDUSTRIES — *for Fair Isle Goods* — Shawls, Rugs, Wools, Jumpers, Cardigans, Dressing Gowns and Hand-woven Tweeds. — 17, Princes Street — Tel. 2951

HUDDERSFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Huddersfield 671 daily except Sunday — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shaw & Hallas Ltd — THE SHOEMEN — JOHN WILLIAM STREET · HUDDERSFIELD

LEEDS

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Leeds 62963, 1 to 2 p. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PEEL'S PRINTING PRESS — Proprietors: L. & Y. STATIONERY CO. LTD. — 62 Boar Lane and 93 The Headrow — Telephone 25391 — *for Good Printing, Stationery and all Office Sundries* — Works: 38 DOCK STREET, LEEDS 10 — Telephone 25377

LIVERPOOL

J. Collinson & Co. — Established 1831 — 34-36 Bold Street — Royal 2618 — EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR — Agents for Cantilever and Sir Herbert Barker Shoes

CLAY & ABRAHAM, Ltd. — *87 Bold Street* — *46 Castle Street* — *23 Tithebarn Street* — *Perfumes, Soap and All Toilet Requirements. Cameras. Photographic Equipment and Supplies.*

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Great Crosby 3261 daily — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

When in Liverpool — Have Lunch at — COOPERS CAFÉ — Church Street

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

The RUBBER SHOP — *Macks and Raincoats* — ORIENTAL DEPARTMENT — Hand Worked Lingerie, Lace, Linens, Wools — 8 Park Road — St. Annes-on-Sea — Proprietress, MRS. A. BEWICK

MANCHESTER

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone URMston 2642, 9 to 12 daily except Sunday. — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Robinson's Linen Co., Ltd. — LINENS of EVERY KIND — The best we can do under war conditions afterwards always the finest quality as supplied for 40 years. — 7, Barton Sq., St. Annes Sq., Manchester 2

KENDAL MILNE & CO. — *for Fashions, Furniture, Fabrics* — BLAckfriars 6666 — DEANSGATE MANCHESTER, 3.

Keep in Step with Style — HINDE'S — *for fashion shoes* — 64/66 KING ST. MANC[illegible] — Also at Richmond Street, Live[illegible]

SEE NEXT PAGE

ENGLAND

MANCHESTER
(Continued from previous page)

J. & J. SHAW LTD.
for High Quality
New and Second Hand
FURNITURE and CARPETS
We are open to purchase for cash Modern Furniture and Carpets of good quality and in good condition.
70, Oxford Street, Manchester, 1

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, MANCHESTER

J. E. STRETCH
ALBERT SQUARE
Hosier and Outfitter to Gentlemen
Regd. Mark
SHOES
WHICH FIT THE FEET
FINLEY & BABER
28/32 St. Ann St., Manchester 2

SQUIRREL RESTAURANT
65, Deansgate, Manchester
Morning Refreshment Lunch
Afternoon Tea High Tea
Please note that this is OUR ONLY ADDRESS

Let W. ROBSON
Supply your
Toilet Requisites
The best Service possible under present conditions.
W. ROBSON, M. P. S.
141, Stockport Road, Levenshulme, M/c 19
TEL. RUS. 2293

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Enid GOWN SPECIALIST
TROUSSEAUX
Famous Tweeds by Wetherall
18 Great North Road,
Tn. Jn. 1386 • Newcastle-on-Tyne.

FOR GOOD FURS
Consult a Practical Furrier
Remodeling, Renovating, Cleaning, Etc.
Hilda Common
44, West Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne, 4
Tel. 34548

Park Your Car at the
CENTRAL STATION GARAGE
Repairs A Speciality
Always Open — Tel. 26779 Neville Street Newcastle
FAMILY WASH
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EFFICIENCY and ECONOMY
WOODBINE LAUNDRY
Elswick Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne
TELEPHONE 33988

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J.A. Bardsley LTD
BOOKSELLERS
43 YORKSHIRE STREET
OLDHAM

ROCHDALE

K SHOES
Extra Coupon Value
C. H. BESWICK
K Specialists 80 Drake St., Rochdale

M. NUTTALL
13, Cheetham Street, Rochdale
Tel. 2574
For Coats, Dresses and Millinery of Distinction

SHEFFIELD

22331—Phone
HALLAMSHIRE COAL
14 Wharf St.
THE WOOL SHOP
MISS ELSIE GLENN
Knitting Wools and All Accessories
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Lingerie Shirts Socks and Ties
14 Terminus Road, Millhouses

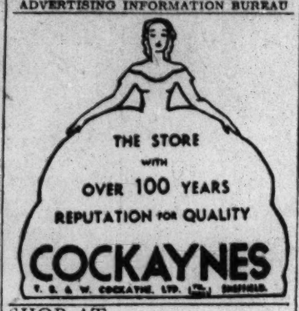
T. J. C. COE
Silver Hill Store
We Stock Monitor Advertised Items Including
CREAMOLA FOOD PRODUCTS

FAULKS Famed Shoe Service
Agencies for Well Known Brands
Including
PORTLAND SHOES of QUALITY
Repairs Prompt Service
934 Ecclesall Road

ENGLAND

SHEFFIELD
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 51073. Hours: After 6 p. m. daily, except Wednesday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



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for Fashions, Men's Wear, Children's Wear, Home Needs and Furnishings
JOHN WALSH LTD.
The Mount Glossop Road, Sheffield
Telephone 63091

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BURSTON & NIXSON LTD.
Family Grocery Stores
41, LONDON STREET
Highest Quality and Efficient Service
Phone 2153 Est. 1881

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BAXTER & CO.
Printers and Stationers
Easter Cards and Gifts
Fountain Pen Repairs on the Premises. Wedding Stationery. Circulating Library.
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FLEMING
Hosier and Outfitter
Shirts, Ties, Gloves, etc.
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YORK

CENTRAL HEATING
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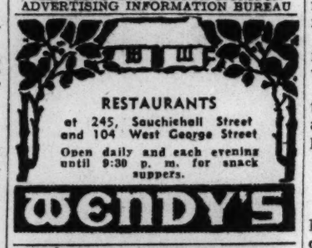
A. E. Challenger & Co.
Hot Water Supply Plumbing
Swinegate, York
Tel. 3934

Scotland

GLASGOW

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Giffnock 2668, 10 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU


RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104 West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
For the Best in Ladies' Tailoring
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

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Installations and Repairs to all industrial, commercial and domestic premises. Fittings, Appliances and Lamps etc. supplied.
HUGH M. FULTON
300 SWANSTON STREET, S. E.
Bridgeton 2867-8

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We shall be pleased to advise you
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Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture are still obtainable.
Removals and Storage arranged.
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MILLINERY, DRESSES & HAIRDRESSING
Expert Advice in All Branches
Hats and Dresses Remodelled
A TRIAL SOLICITED

JOHN A. MURDOCH & CO.
Engineers and Merchants
Tanks (Sectional) and Steelwork
Refuse Destructors
"CULMORE" KILMACOLM Renfrewshire
Telephone: Kilmacolm 383
Telegrams: Frostank Glasgow

The Laundry of Quality
Th. Cathkin Laundry
Giffen & Bisset, Ltd.
RUTHERGLEN
Phone Rutherglen 1701-2

Telephone Douglas 5141
GALLOWAY & LEE
JAS. M. GALLOWAY DAVID S. LEE
Artistic House Furnishers
935 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow

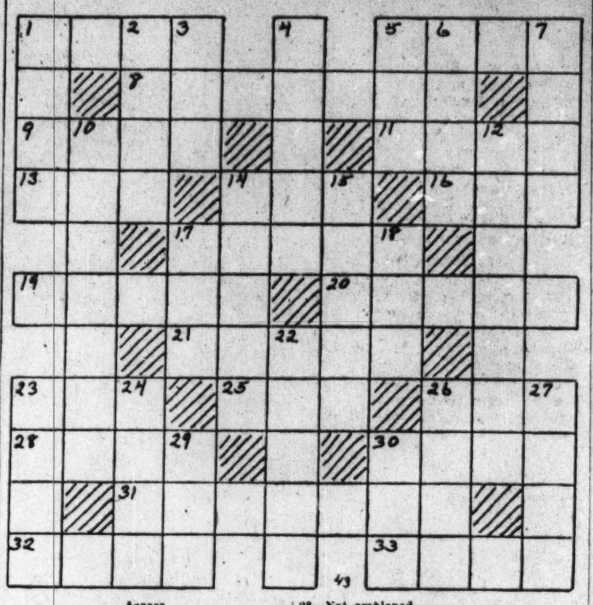
Daily Features Page

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—In "Paradise Lost," who "sits arbitress" overhead?
5—What metal might well be called the keystone of modern industry?
8—What is a weathercock in the form of a figure or statue?
9—A crutch is used to stir mixture in manufacture of what?
11—Don Octavio is bethrothed to whom in Mozart's "Don Giovanni"?
13—Who is reputed father of African races?
14—To a distance.
16—Speck.
17—Name of what country was said to be graved inside of Robert Browning's heart?
18—If someone sent you a doodia, would you plant, spend, or roast it?
20—Who was restored to youth by Medea?
21—Who was given poetical name of Adonais by Shelley?
22—Single unit.
23—City of Samara is in what country (abbr.)?
26—What is a covered excavation in a field for storing vegetables?
28—Not employed.
30—What is a thick densely branched shrub?
31—What room would be most likely to have a counterpane?
32—What animal spends most of its time in the sea?
33—Poet is often called what?

Down

1—What call would urge on a team of Malemutes?
2—What was a system of writing peculiar to early Irish alphabet?
3—To blast as by frost.
4—What is one of the two chief ports of Palestine?
5—What mountain, mentioned in mythology was celebrated for fountains?
6—What is a long, low, stony ridge?
7—Tidy.
10—What is third largest city in California?
13—In Longfellow's "Hiawatha," who swung "in a swing of grape-vines"?
14—What creature delights in tobogganing down muddy slopes or icy hills?
15—Apartments.
17—What fluid substance may be made from nutgalls?
18—Affirmative answer.
22—What cinema star rides horse called Champion?
23—Lubricants.
24—What island lies between northern end of Corsica and mainland of Italy?
26—What animal of cat family is found in Rocky Mountain district?
27—Dull sound.
29—Snakelike fish.
30—What is a woman's haircut short enough so that hair does not fall below nape of neck?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

A Verse for Today . . .

So Daniel was taken up out of the den, and no manner of hurt was found upon him, because he believed in his God.—DAN. 6:23

In Lighter Vein

Explicit

She was only twelve years of age and she was away from home for the first time. Her letters were few and far between.

When anxious Papa wrote asking her to be a little more regular with her mail she replied:

"You can't expect too many letters, Daddy. You see the place I am staying only exports and imports the post twice a week."

—Natal Mercury.

Willie Knew

After wheedling a nickel from his indulgent mother, Willie omitted to thank her.

"Willie," she said presently, "aren't you forgetting something? What ought people to say when they get something?"

"I dunno."

"You don't know! Why, what do I say when daddy gives me money?"

"'Huh! Is that all?'" quoted Willie promptly.—Exchange.

Essential Things

The works manager of a certain railway company had a reputation for meanness.

The pet bee in his bonnet was oil and waste. He was always driving home the fact that if every employee was careful with oil and cotton waste, pounds would be saved.

One day he was having a few words with a very new driver.

"Tell me," he ordered, "what would you do if you were drivinn one day, and saw an express thundering towards you on the same line?"

The novice thought hard. Then: "I'd grab the oil can, I'd grab the waste—and I'd jump!"—Tit-Bits.

FACTS
FIGURES
THE WORLD CONTAINS SIX LARGE DESERTS — THE SAHARA, GOBI, NEVADA, KALAHARI, TENUACAN AND, KAROO — ALL OF WHICH ARE JUST OUTSIDE THE TORRID ZONE
100 YEARS AGO TWO STAGE COACHES BORE ALL THE TRAVEL BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON
CURTAILMENT IN THE MANUFACTURING OF HAIRPINS WILL SAVE AN ESTIMATED 7 TONS OF METAL A YEAR
K. PARRIS
IT'S A FACT
FIVE OUNCES OF DEHYDRATED FOOD HAS THE FOOD VALUE OF 12 EGGS

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Lost: One Mascot

Corinth, Miss.

Brownie was his name. A bark and wag of the tail his only language, how could he make them understand that he had been left behind? Passers-by called him every conceivable name with no response from the forlorn little stranger.

It seems that Dr. Stroup, a local veterinary, found Brownie on the street, after a troop train had passed through Corinth. Evidently the dog had failed to get back on board the train before it sped on its way to the West Coast. The dog's collar designated only his master's company and regiment.

Dr. Stroup, a generous-hearted person, took the distraught little dog home to care for him. In pining for his master and friends, he chewed up a tin feeding plate.

Responding to military command, he ran eagerly to any man in uniform, registering disappointment, when he failed to recognize his master.

Then the Corinth Chamber of Commerce became interested and got in touch with the regiment from which he had become separated. His master was contacted, and it was learned the entire company would welcome the dog's return at their expense.

The message with the dog's name was relayed to Dr. Stroup over the telephone, and when he called out, "Brownie," the dog bounded to him, joyously wagging his tail.

The good people of Corinth immediately started him on his journey to the West Coast, "traveling expenses" prepaid.

The latest news of Brownie reveals that he's very happy with his soldier comrades—in Hawaii.

Did You Ever Wonder

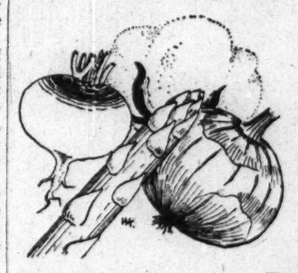
Why Honey Is of Different Colors?

The properties and the flavor and color of honey vary with the varieties of flowers visited by the bees that make the honey.

And the bees visit a wide variety of plants. For instance, among the better north temperate zone sources of nectar may be listed the apple, asparagus, asters, barberry, basswood, beans, boneset, broom, catnip, cherry, cotton, crocus, gooseberry, hawthorn, heather, horehound, currant, dandelion, hyacinth, maple, mignonette, mint, mustard, onion, pear, poplar, quince, raspberry, turnip, and willows.

An example of how the chemical properties of honey are affected by the plants from which the nectar is gathered is seen in the matter of the tendency of some honey to crystallize. Honey made from alfalfa is high in dextrose and has a strong tendency to crystallize after it is removed from the hive and combs. Honey from sage and tupelo of the southeastern portion of the United States, on the other hand, is high in levulose and rarely forms crystals.

The color of honey likewise varies with the source of the nectar from which it is made. Honey made from sage is water-white.



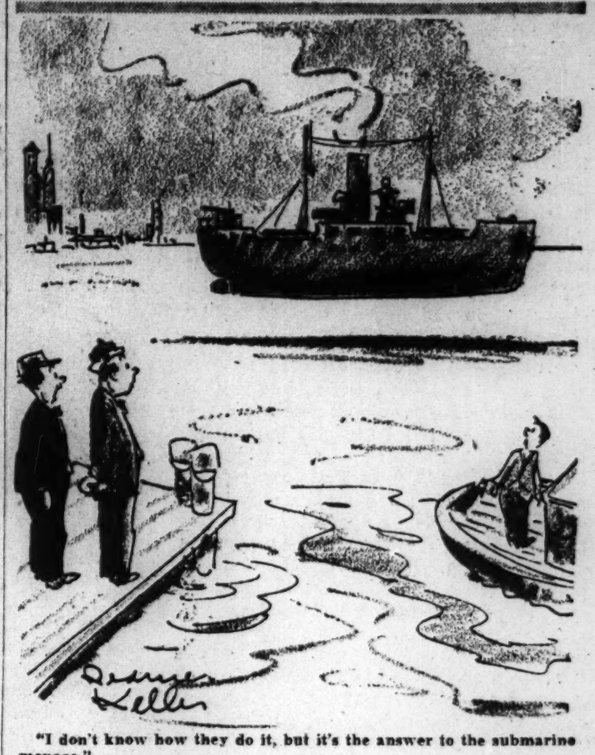
Tupelo honey also is white. The famous white Narbonne honey in France, which has a peculiar and delicious flavor, is gathered by the bees from the rosemary and other labiate flowers. The whitest honey of all is that which is made from the nectar of the fireweed which grows in the burnt-over forest areas of the Pacific Northwest.

There are several light or amber-colored honeys. In the eastern United States early honey made from white clover blossoms and amber in color is highly esteemed. Light-colored honey comes also from alfalfa and from orange blossoms, the latter honey having a pronounced bouquet.

The honey from sweet clover and from the yellow star thistle has a slightly greenish tinge. Honey gathered from the blossoms of the tulip tree is wine-red. Honey made from buckwheat is very dark, almost purplish, and has a distinctive flavor that is a favorite with many.

W. P. Keasbey

Just for Fun— Reamer Keller



"I don't know how they do it, but it's the answer to the submarine menace."

Brevities

Indianapolis News: Sixty thousand tons of civilian goods have been sent to Africa, which explains why the retailer in this country is out of a few items.

Detroit News: If you walk you wear out leather; if you ride you use up needed rubber; if you sit down, McNutt wants to know why you aren't in the shipyard.

St. Louis Star-Times: "In the final analysis, what is necessary?" asks a perplexed editor. Well, we don't know. In the final analysis, is anything necessary?

NEWS ITEM— INVENTORS SAY THAT SOON HOT DOGS AND HAMBURGERS MAY BE COOKED BY RADIO.

SNIFF SNIFF UM! HAMBURGER! HONEY, NOW YOU'RE COOKIN' WITH GAS
YOU'RE WRONG, IRVING — NOW I'M ROASTING WITH RADIO
I CAN'T UNDERSTAND IT — I WANT TO GET A WEENIE BUT I KEEP GETTING BING CROSBY
HOT PUPPY JUKE BOX
HOT DOGS COOKED BY RADIO
SO THE HAMBURGERS KEEP BURNING? WHY DO YOU PLAY SUCH A HOT NUMBER? TRY BRAHM'S LULLABY FOR A CHANGE
HEY GOOD LOOKIN' LET'S START COOKIN'
SHUX! THIS DOG IS ALL COVERED WITH STATIC
GR-R-R
COOK YOUR OWN HOT DOGS BY RADIO 10¢
L.F. VAN ZELM

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Not Enough Ballast*

By Le Pelley

SOME RAIN!
SOME WIND!
WOW.. YES I GUESS THE WIND IS THE MAIN FEATURE !!
POPPY !! WHAT ARE YOU DOING OUT WITHOUT AN UMBRELLA ??
CARRY AN UMBRELLA IN THIS WEATHER ?!! I SHOULD SAY NOT....
I'M BARELY ON THE GROUND NOW.. AND I'VE GOT A BRICK IN EACH POCKET !!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Now, What?*

By Rodgers

When ol' Pete and I reached the gate of the war plant, lunch-time was just about over—
"Hey, you're a little late," the guard said when he saw what ol' Pete was carrying—
"But hurry up, maybe your master will still have time to eat," he added, and with that he shooed Pete inside.
"But one dog inside is enough," he told me. "You, wait here."
So— I waited —
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*Or Shostakovitch?*

By The Hagers

We came out of a curio shop.. A strain, familiar, made Bill stop.
"The singers! We are trapped," cried Bill. "They're singing 'Rancho Grande' still."
"When you have music in your heart, You wish its gladness to impart."
"I know, the savage breast it calms. But why," Bill sighed, "can't they play Brahms!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Frankness, Not Fear

If some wise diplomat were to write a textbook for the United Nations on the subject, "How to be friends though allies," a principal chapter would have to be headed, "Russia and America." Few keys to the postwar world need more attention. Its difficulties—and its hopeful possibilities—have just been illustrated in the sharply contrasting statements of two notable Americans.

Ambassador Standley, breaking out with some heat in Moscow, insisted that the Russian people be told about the help they are getting from the United States. This is not what might be called "diplomatic language" but bluntness is sometimes the best diplomacy. It would be unfortunate if the bluff Admiral's words aroused any popular animosity toward Russia or led Congress to stop lend-lease aid to Moscow. But frankness could clear away fears and suspicions.

Vice-President Wallace, advocating friendship and co-operation with Russia as essential to the building of a sound peace, was also making a useful approach to the question. But to us his intimation that unless Americans are more friendly toward Russia she will make common cause with Germany and bring on World War Three, seems to promote untimely fears. A more positive and helpful emphasis would be on adequate appreciation of what Russia has done to win this war.

Mr. Wallace's speech on the whole was positive and helpful, particularly in upholding the Christian democracy, its doctrine of service, its reliance on reason, its insistence on the dignity and freedom of the individual, and its basic confidence in peace among men who are brothers because they have one Father. In such spiritual concepts lies the fundamental answer to the claims of war—the fascist belief that nations must fight and the communist insistence on class war.

Application of the Wallace thesis to the Russian question need not lead into any blurring of the differences between democracy and communism or any hiding of the spots where Russian-American understanding is weak. It is better to face these things frankly and bring them into the open for correction and adjustment. The war has proved that Russia and America have one large political interest in common—the restraining of aggression. Geographical considerations are likely to make Russia always a very great counterpoise to both Japan and Germany, which for various reasons have been and are cast as enemies of the United States.

The present co-operation can continue even though there be still a great ideological chasm between democracy and communism. But that co-operation can be greater and more useful if some of the misunderstandings which have nothing to do with ideology are removed. Mutual appreciation and more willingness to recognize that humanity is greater than ideologies would help.

Appreciation of the Russian people has been growing in the United States. Admiral Standley's urging that Russians be permitted to know what aid they are getting from America may help Russian appreciation of America. If America goes on to overcome its fears of international co-operation and to prove a lasting interest in maintaining a peaceful world the Russian people are more likely to overcome their own isolationist fears and suspicions.

John Barleycorn, Saboteur

Detroit is the center of one of the two or three busiest war industry areas in the United States. What Detroiters say about absenteeism, and the reasons that lie behind it, should, therefore, be listened to with respect. In the letter column of a copy of The Detroit News. several contributors are unanimous in their opinions.

"The real blame for absenteeism can be laid to booze," writes one. "Hard-working, patriotic men should not be compelled to stand around waiting until a few other men get sobered up."

"If the War Labor Board and the Truman committee really want to speed up production at the Willow Run plant, as well as some of the other plants, they should crack down on the many drinking places, taverns, etc., near these plants," says another.

"Hitler should reward all war workers for absenteeism due to hangovers," advises a third.

A West Coast war worker, author of an article in yesterday's Wide Horizon column, blames the unrestricted liquor business for the inability of many of his colleagues to pay income taxes.

Communities might contribute materially to the war effort by curbing John Barleycorn, saboteur.

The WLB Should Act

Four walkouts since July by handlers of fresh fruits and vegetables in the principal Boston terminal market are four too many. This is wartime. Canned foods are rationed. Fresh fruits and vegetables are vitally necessary to a great industrial population. Moreover, ships must be served, and a certain amount of export trade. These workers are giving the public a poor impression of union responsibility and loyalty to their no-strike pledge. Will a restraining order or permanent injunction really solve the problem?

The men who left their jobs again Monday check the movement of perishables in and out of the terminal. They are members of a branch of the Teamsters' Union but the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks claims jurisdiction. Both are A. F. of L. organizations, and their leaders disclaim responsibility for the repeated disruptions of business. In fact, they deny that the walkouts are strikes, in their sense of the word.

The present trouble centers largely in an inability to decide who shall be eligible to vote at an election to decide the matter of jurisdiction. The National War Labor Board has declined to assume charge of such an election, and despite earnest efforts, the State Board of Conciliation has been unable to get around the new disagreements over plans to hold one. This is wartime, and the job is obviously the War Labor Board's.

The practice of the WLB in dodging jurisdictional disputes and leaving them to the unions to settle is equivocal and weak. One firm order from the Federal authorities would put an end to stupid quibbling and to senseless and disloyal walkouts.

Juke-Box Jeeps

Those who seek to understand modern Russia in the "Leningrad Symphony" of Shostakovitch may find only the somber side of the nation there, and we suspect there still beats a good deal of the Nutcracker Suite mood in Russian hearts, though sovietized.

Some proof of this is found in the writings of Ilya Ilf and Eugene Petrov, who discourse delightfully on pedestrians. They recall that it was pedestrians who devised printing, invented gunpowder, deciphered Egyptian hieroglyphics, introduced the safety razor into common usage, destroyed the slave trade, and determined that one hundred palatable, nourishing dishes may be prepared out of soya beans.

Then, with mad Russian insouciance for continuity, they abruptly start on a tangent. Which reminds us of American jeeps.

The little cars are captivating international attention. Henry Cassidy reports the steppes and cities of Russia are aswarm with jeeps. We see pictures of them gayly hauling Presidents across deserts, performing sundry amphibious chores for Madame Chiang in deepest China; and they always seem to get underfoot at home. It's no wonder many Americans have a secret desire to be the first civilian owner of a jeep.

John Perry, writing in Harpers, feels the little cars have, like the Radcliffe girls, a purpose in life. He's been hearing so much about how our cities should be rebuilt to accommodate motor traffic that he has come full circle and now pointedly suggests that cars be tailored to fit the cities.

Mr. Perry confesses that the idea comes to him not so much from looking at the pictures of jeeps, as from observing the Dodgems, Scooters, or whatever you call them, at Coney Island. You know, those little terrors that pounce around the floor whanging pell mell into one another, presumably releasing pent-up inhibitions of patrons.

Mr. Perry has conceived a bright new world, of sorts, in which flocks of these baby menaces would be parked at city curbs. Slot machines would be affixed and pedestrians so inclined could step into one of the vehicles, drop his nickel or—considering inflation inevitable—dime into the slot and merrily chug to his destination, a juking jeep.

Well, that seems to be the ultimate. Just as he was about to be crowded out of his city by the monster that had seized his paved streets and lighted highways, our true pedestrian demonstrated his native genius by cutting the Frankenstein monster down to jeep size. We begin to feel more hopeful about the future.

At first we shuddered, thinking that the pictured instrument of torture was a new safety razor, but it seems from the reading matter that it's a Victory Garden tool: hoe, rake, cultivator, weed digger, etc., etc., all in one.

The Bookshelf

Under the Japanese Heel

Otto D. Tolischus went to Japan as representative of the New York Times early in 1941. He already had a name as an extremely capable correspondent and one of his prized endorsements was a departure-by-request from Nazi Germany. This reviewer, en route home from China by the very ship which had taken Mr. Tolischus to Japan, found him in March of 1941 already busy in measuring the growing totalitarianism of his new post by the more finished product he had just left.

TOKYO RECORD (New York: Reynal & Hitchcock. $3) consists of Mr. Tolischus' own experiences, a good deal of documentary material, and his findings. The documentary part stretches it out to rather large size, and the ordinary reader will be more interested in the experiences and the conclusions. But as Mr. Tolischus has done his work it provides an invaluable reference job of lasting value in addition to the "personal history" aspect in which he meets more competition. It has been already mentioned that there are many comparisons with Nazi Germany. This affords another unique asset, for few are better qualified to discuss such comparisons with firsthand knowledge.

* * *

When the Diet in Tokyo passed a National Defense Security Act, for example, Mr. Tolischus was in a position, as he says, to "recognize it at a glance," for it was an almost exact copy of a Nazi law which made nearly everything a foreign correspondent did a crime—indeed, it was under this law that Mr. Tolischus and his fellow journalists were later actually judged criminals, and given prison sentences which they escaped serving because of suspended sentences followed by repatriation.

Again, the author is impressed by public gatherings similar to those in Germany, but "whereas the Nazi rallies had been all show, and mass, and sound, and fury, I was impressed by the solemnity and the religious character of the Japanese equivalent." He saw that "Japan, like Nazi Germany, was mapping out a program which, if realized, would permit her to pre-empt an entire continent for her own exclusive exploitation . . . and would ultimately enable her, after expelling all other influences from this sphere, to organize it as a base for the conquest of the world." (Mr. Tolischus is well aware that the Japanese and Germans distrust and dislike each other, and that future conflict between them would be inevitable if both won their present wars.)

* * *

Like Hallett Abend, his Shanghai colleague, Mr. Tolischus had some taste of Yosuke Matsuoka's efforts to gain peace in China with American help and indeed to team up with America in joint but exclusive imperialisms. The Tolischus account may be compared with Mr. Abend's story on this point in "Pacific Charter." For the most part, however, Mr. Tolischus dealt with events less as an active participant than as a shrewd and hard-working journalist until Pearl Harbor—after which the Japanese disclosed their high regard for his abilities by declining to think him other than a secret political agent. R. G.

Our Readers Say—

A Voice for China

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Exactly five years and four months ago I wrote to your paper in an endeavor to have Americans see the light before it was too late or too costly. Today we learn the role we must play in fighting our way back to both freedom and self-respect, from Mme. Chiang Kai-shek.

In my previous letter, which you published, I stated that "even at the risk of war" we should exercise our moral rights to check Japanese aggression against China and the world, and added that "America will have to fight the Nipponese if and when they are ready; not at home, here—but in their own backyard. With Japan's vast empire population already greater than the United States, and the navy almost as large, we are ill-equipped to fight a war later on which is destined to be waged in the Yellow Sea or between Formosa and the Philippines. It will be a sorry day for us, and an expensive one in men and money."

We know now that some of Jimmy Doolittle's men crossed the Yellow Sea; and that the Japs jumped off from Formosa to take the Philippines from us. We know that our naval losses so far have been many times the naval losses we suffered in all of our previous wars combined. We know that for the first time in the history of this nation, since there has been a United States of America, our generals have had to surrender an army to a foreign foe.

My predictions in your paper have come true; permit this American-born Chinese girl to state now that unless we aid China at once with artillery, aircraft and aviators, we shall pay a terrible toll in lives, time and money on a scale we have hitherto not dreamed of here. (Miss) CHIU CHUN-MUI

New York.

Thank You, Private

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For a long while I had heard praise of The Christian Science Monitor as a very fine paper. I hadn't read many copies before coming to the Army. However this publication was discovered in our company day-room and I began reading it. Even in the press of military life I have managed to squeeze in minutes here and there since my initial perusal and have been a faithful reader since then.

It is a personal pleasure to have fine reporting combined with thought in one's news. The long view evidenced in many of your articles (especially regarding postwar planning) is encouraging to individuals who are pessimistic enough to worry over postwar problems.

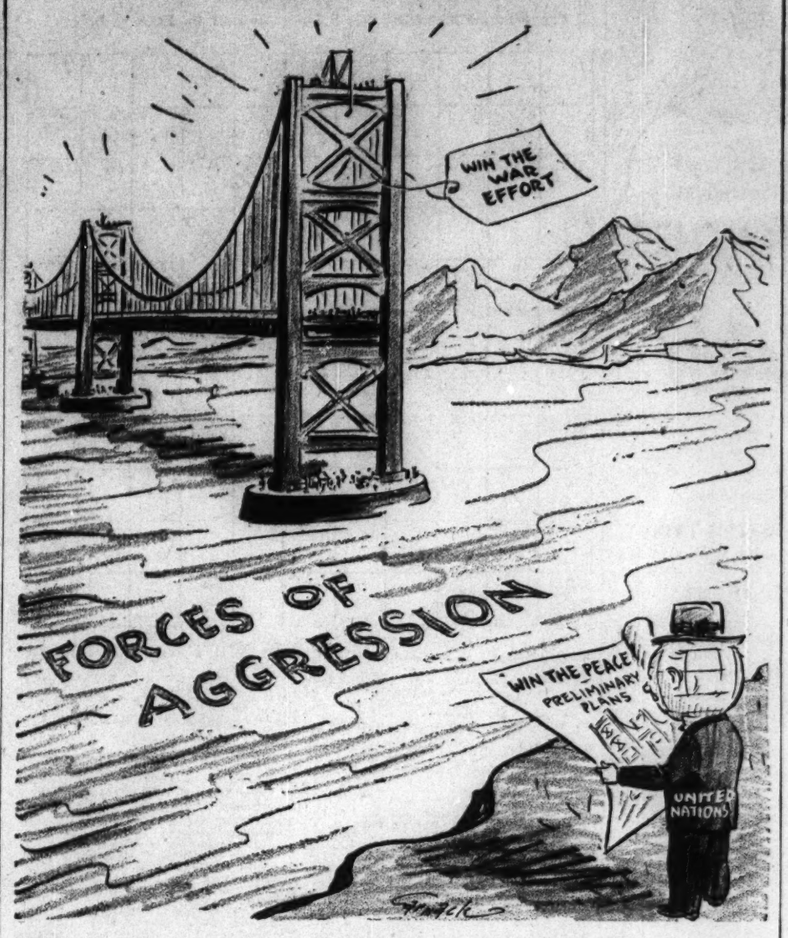
Such work as you are performing brightens as well as enlightens this soldier's struggle.

Pvt. JAMES A. DONOVAN

Camp Hood, Texas.

This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Time to Start on the Other Half



Hollywood Grows Up

A Memory of Movie Making

The truth is, as Welford Beaton, long-time editor of the Film Spectator used to say, you can hardly back your car out of your garage in Hollywood, Beverly Hills, or the San Fernando Valley these days without nearly running down a writer. There was a day, not so very long ago, when writers were unknown among the orange groves of Hollywood.

It's different today, of course. It's so different that Orson Welles once remarked despairingly to the writer:

"If only they wouldn't send *all* their sons to Princeton and Harvard!"

But like it or not, Hollywood today gets the best. Winston Churchill stops by to see Chaplin, the President's son tries his hand, you can bump into Aldous Huxley or Thornton Wilder or Sinclair Lewis or Maxwell Anderson or Elmer Rice or Stokowski or Deems Taylor or nearly anyone else you care to name without half trying.

It's a far cry from the day when Adolph Zukor, now a great name in the film world, used to drop out to the Tom Ince studio in Culver City and wait, hat in hand, for William S. Hart to come out, trying to get him to play in a Paramount picture.

Directors then were usually ex-actors, and one had even been a barber, another a sign painter, still a third a real estate salesman. One of these is still a top-ranking director. But in that day D. W. Griffith went out to shoot his pictures without the sign of a script, and only knew what was going to happen in the story after the actors had rehearsed it a few times. Gregory LaCava today, shooting "from the cuff," isn't so original. But directors today hobnob with the President, and are the familiars of Senators, playwrights, musicians, scientists.

* * *

In 1920, even, Hollywood had one book store, and it ran pretty much to high school textbooks and a few art books ordered from Europe by the art directors, who had to have *some* source of inspiration. Who were the art directors then? Why William Cameron Menzies was still doing tin-can labels in New York, and Anton Grot was just fresh over from the old country, and handsome Cedric Gibbons was just breaking in out at Metro. Art direction was whatever you could get in the way of drawings from whoever could use a pencil at all! The influx from Germany and France and Sweden and England had not begun.

Music for pictures was scored in the theaters then, and large and fancy orchestras were here, there, and everywhere. But about the only music you heard around the studios was from the little groaning organs and the sad-toned violins some of the stars used to like to have playing when they went into some of their heaviest scenes. The practice was nearly universal at one time, and considered indispensable to the best emotion. It clings on with one or two stars like Joan Crawford, who still likes to have a phonograph in her dressing room, or Mickey Rooney, who will play any musical instrument he finds lying about a set; but for the most part players go into their scenes to the staccato voice of the director, or his assistant, shouting "Camera!"

Fairbanks and Chaplin and Mae Murray and a few other stars used to be seen at the symphony concerts and at the opera in downtown Los Angeles; but music as a serious relaxation was still suspect. Great symphony orchestras were just beginning to be taken seriously.

* * *

No one will ever know why, I suppose, but even college freshmen then felt superior to anything or anyone in Hollywood. People were going to pictures, but not with any idea, certainly, that what they were viewing was "art." Rex Ingram had made "The Four Horsemen," which created a stir—but mainly because of a young man named Valentino. A serious young director, Henry King, and a serious young actor, Richard Barthelmess, had just made "Tol'able David," and James Cruze's great film. "The Covered Wagon," was also well received; but the era of "The Big Parade," and "White Gold," and "Nanook of the North" and "The Thief of Bagdad" and "The Ten Commandments" and others was yet to come.

It is hard to tell now, from the evidence, just when the country began to take the motion picture seriously as an art form and as an expression of the times. Not, I am led to think, until after it had been so recognized in Europe. I don't mean that people weren't seeing movies. They were. They always have. But they were seeing them, as one exasperated director put it one day, for *pleasure*.

Cameramen, in the early days, were mainly boys who had experimented a little with still cameras, or had worked in camera laboratories. These boys have all stuck, and are today the Directors of Cinematography whose names you see on the credit cards of the title, but with whose work you are probably only vaguely familiar. Men like Karl Struss and George Brown, and Rudy Mate, and George Seitz and Leon Shamroy and dozens of others have been here from the beginning, and have developed with their magic lantern.

The cultural aspects of the town now—and you will meet up with just as much learning and taste and talent here as you will anywhere in the world—are due to a twofold development: the people who came here, either to stay a while or to work in the movies, and the places and people with which traveling moviemakers have come in contact. FRANK DAUGHERTY

Mirror of World Opinion

How's That Again, Adolf?

A story out of Stockholm quotes the Berlin newspapers as recalling to the German people the fact that in 1918 it was the collapse of the home front that forced Germany to capitulate. In an evident effort to whip up civilian fortitude in view of the disastrous reverses in the eastern front, the *Börsenzeitung* declares that "sacrifices at Stalingrad have obliged all the people to stand up under all difficulties. England has withstood a serious reverse, even a catastrophe. The Germans will prove they are spiritually stronger than the English." What's that again? Has the Master Race come to the low point of having to look up to the example of the English? A pretty pass indeed, when the supermen have to take a leaf out of the book of those people whom Hitler before 1940 used to characterize as the fox-hunting, soft, lazy, flesh-potted creatures of a "Pluto-Democracy."—*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

The Wide Horizon

Minnesota's New Statesmen

By Selden Menefee

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Nowhere is the broadening of our thinking as a result of the war more strikingly illustrated than in Minnesota. Along with Wisconsin, Minnesota was considered one of our most isolationist States in pre-war days. Subsequently its voters have shown that they are willing to support candidates and officials with advanced views on world affairs.

Of course, isolationism is not entirely dead in Minnesota and her neighboring States. Former isolationists accept the necessity of fighting and winning the war. But inevitably a few still retain some old views, in modified form. The "new isolationism," as expressed to me by several Midwesterners, includes:

(1) Distrust of our Allies, especially Russia, in accordance with the line pursued by the *Chicago Tribune*.

(2) Labeling of Vice-President Wallace and all others who advocate any form of world government or federation as "visionaries" and "impractical idealists."

(3) Advocacy of a huge Army, Navy, and Air Force after the war, and of American annexation of bases in all parts of the world so that we may police the globe all by ourselves in order to be safe from attack.

These narrow views, however, are held only by a comparative minority. Proof of this lies in the tremendous popularity of Minnesota's Gov. Harold E. Stassen, who represents the international point of view of the young Republicans in Minnesota. Mr. Stassen was re-elected by a heavy majority last November, along with Ed Thy, the Lieutenant-Governor whom Governor Stassen picked to be his successor when he takes his commission in the Navy in April.

* * *

Since his election, Governor Stassen has been speaking on behalf of a United Nations world federation to administer the airways and strategic sea straits, stimulate world trade, increase the literacy of backward peoples, and establish a world court and international police force. In this proposal, the Minnesotan is more realistic than Ely Culbertson and other theorizers in that he starts with an association of nations that is already in existence—the United Nations—and simply advocates the extension of its scope and functions to prevent future wars.

These views have gained wide approval, except from a few former isolationists. Even the Farmer-Laborites favor Stassen, and many of them voted for him last Fall.

Even more dramatic as an example of the new trend of thinking in Minnesota was the nomination and election of Dr. Walter Judd to the House of Representatives. Five years ago Dr. Judd was a medical missionary in China. His wife and week-old child fled to America to escape the advancing Japanese Army in 1938, while he stayed until the following year. Then he, too, came home, to work for American aid to China. He visited the State Department, but failed to convince officials there that they should act.

In January, 1941, Dr. Judd moved to Minneapolis. He continued to speak there, with rousing enthusiasm, whenever he had a chance. When he was unable to keep an engagement, his wife spoke in his place.

* * *

Dr. Judd being a former missionary, he spoke in numerous Minneapolis churches; and since the flour city is also a city of churches, he became well known. Probably the peak of his fame among churchgoers came when on the morning of December 7, 1941, he told the assembled membership of Mayflower Congregational Church that Japan would not hesitate to attack the United States and soon. After the news of Pearl Harbor came over the radio that afternoon, he was regarded as a minor prophet.

In the summer of 1942, young Republicans of the Minneapolis Fifth Congressional District were racking their brains for a candidate to oppose isolationist incumbent Oscar Youngdahl in the Republican primaries.

Someone thought of Walter Judd; but no one knew his politics, and Dr. Judd had been in Minneapolis such a short time that he was not even a registered voter. Eleven weeks before the primary he registered, and five weeks later he agreed to enter the Congressional race.

Even Governor Stassen didn't think Dr. Judd had a chance but his supporters embarked on a bell-pushing campaign that reversed the odds in a few weeks.

When it was all over, he had won over Mr. Youngdahl in the primaries by some 10,000 votes, and over his opponents in the finals by a majority of nearly 2 to 1.

In electing such men as Stassen and Judd to high offices, Minnesota has not only proved that she has abandoned isolationism for a broader international outlook; she has also made a real contribution to American statesmanship.

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